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ALIA TALKS TO WORKERS IN KRUJE DISTRICT

AU061550 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Comrade Ramiz Alia Meets With Working People of the District of Kruje" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 6 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the Party of labour of Albania paid a visit to the district of Kruje where he met and chatted with workers and cooperativists, cadres and managers of the cooperatives and economic was young boys and girls. At these meetings Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee Xhelil Gjoni.

Firstly, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with working people and managers of "partizani" agricultural cooperative of Fushe-Kruje. He was greeted by cooperativists and inhabitants of this economy: Comrade Ramiz Alia asked the cooperativists for their health, work and the results attained in production. He took particular interest in the results in the stockraising. The cooperativists acquainted him with the state in this sector and the task they have set to themselves for the future. Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions and advices on the increase of the number of heads of cows and small cattle in the herds created in the brigades of the agricultural economies, the increase of nutritious base for the livestock, something that will lead to the further growth of livestock products.

Chatting with cooperativists, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that it is of special importance to attain high results everywhere, because this is a memorable year and full of great events. The new elections to the people's councils and courts of all levels lie in store. As always, as it has become a tradition by now, in these elections too, our people will certainly display their unbreakable unity, the love for the party, its power, that have brought and will bring many blessings. Voting for the candidates of the democratic front, our working people will further consolidate our democratic power of the people.

Two other important historic events lie in store for us: the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding. We must see to these events as we are always used to: with great victories and fresh achievements. By fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks, the party and people will see to the November celebrations as our unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted.

Comrade Ramiz Alia thanked the working people of this economy for the frank chat and valuable information. He was seen off by them with love, applauses and enthusiasm.

Likewise, in continuation of his visit to the district of Kruje, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the higher type agricultural cooperative of Fushe Milot. The working people of this economy, who took part in the chat, informed him of the results they have attained in their seasonal works. After congratulating them on the good achievements, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke to the cooperativists on the need of further intensifying the spring sowing. In the end of the talk , he dwelt particularly on the role of the economists and financiers in the agricultural enterprises and economies.

The chat of Comrade Ramiz Alia in these agricultural economies was listened to attentively. The cooperativists thanked the leader of the party and state, Comrade Ramiz Alia, for the visits and promised to attain still higher results, advancing some of the planned targets.

Comrade Ramiz Alia paid a visit to the chemical-metallurgical combine of Lac. Here he met and chatted with workers and specialists of this project. In the conversation with them he stressed the importance of the production of chemical fertilizers for agriculture. The party, he said among the other things, in its plans for the future envisages the further extension of the industry of chemical fertilizers by setting up new objects. In continuation, the first secretary of the Central Committee, underscored that the chemical-metallurgical combine of Lac has become an important center for our industry in general, particularly for the chemical and metallurgical one. here, he said, we have the most advanced technology of the country for the production of blister copper.

The director of this combine, after thanking Comrade Ramiz Alia for the very valuable instructions he gave, informed him of the pledges and targets of the working people in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress. In the end of his visit to the district of Kruje Comrade Ramiz Alia met and held a talk with the main cadres of the party, power and economy in this district.

AWP PAPER ON DEFENSE OF FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE

AU061635 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 6 Apr 86

["Freedom and Independence Won Through Blood Are the Most Sacred Thing for the Albanian People -- article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 6 (ATA) -- Tomorrow, 47 years are completed since the day when the Italian fascists attacked and occupied Albania, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes among others in its article.

The Albanian people was alone in those difficult days, but the long military history had taught them to fight and resist the numerous and big enemies being even solitary. Albania received the occupier with gun, showing to Europe that this was the road chosen by her to gain freedom, just as the road of all to save themselves from the fascist plague.

The founding of the Communist Party of Albania by the Albanian Communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head on November 8, 1941, would raise the whole people on foot, arms in hands for freedom and independence not only against the occupiers but also against Albanian reaction, traitorous organisation and the Quisling ones. The development and the triumph of the national liberation war is closely linked with the name of its legendary leader, its outstanding commander and strategist, with the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Albanian people have waged many struggles and have shed much blood in the course of their history; therefore they consider freedom and independence they enjoy today as their most sacred thing. They have never done harm to anybody and have never attacked any other people or country. On the contrary, assisting the other peoples with concrete deeds in their struggles for liberation, our people have gained their love and respect. At the same time, they have not allowed and will not allow the others to do harm to them, to impair the lofty national interests, the sovereignty, dignity or national integrity, to interfere in the home affairs and to hinder them on the road of freedom and socialism chosen by them themselves.

Albania is successfully building socialism self-reliantly, being stronger than ever during all its history. She does not depend on and is not linked with the military and economic alliances of the superpowers, their bases and soldiers, missiles, credits and their enslaving aids. These have made our country independent, free and at the same time they also serve the peace freedom and independence of the other peoples.

The firm principled stand of Socialist Albania in defence of freedom and national independence, its consistent struggle against the hegemonic policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and other imperialist powers is also a correct internationalist stand in support of the just cause of the peoples. It assumed a great importance and is more relevant in the present conditions when the growing imperialist aggressiveness, interferences, plots, intrigues, political and military clashes, etc, make the present period the most turbulent and dangerous during the whole time following the Second World War.

The military provocation of the American Air Naval Forces of the 6th Fleet of the Mediterranean against Libya some time ago, is a fresh example that testifies to this policy of war and aggression.

The Albanian people safeguard their freedom and independence the victories of the revolution, and are determined to march forward on the road chosen by them themselves, united in steel unity round their glorious Party of Labour. They are able to cope with everything sudden and every situation. "Under this complicated situation," Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "our duty is to enhance the revolutionary vigilance, in order to be always on foot and always ready to cope with every thing sudden, to further steel our people's defence, to make more solid the foundations of our socialist system," ZERI POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

KORBECI HEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO FINLAND

AU080828 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 8 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, left for the Republic of Finland.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

Zhivkov's 4 Apr Meetings

AU061457 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, met with today chairmen and general and first secretaries of communist, workers, and socialist parties, as well as leaders of international democratic organizations who arrived in our country to participate in the 13th BCP Congress.

At the meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the most topical tasks of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the present stage of development and stressed the urgent necessity of further consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement, in order to consolidate the unity of action of all democratic and peace-loving forces for preventing a nuclear disaster, for disarmament, for ensuring peace on earth, and for guaranteeing the peoples' social progress.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received today Evangelos Mamalakis, member of the Executive Bureau of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], leader of the PASOK delegation to the 13th BCP Congress. They exchanged opinions on the activities of the two parties and on their cooperation, which is developing and serving the intensification of Bulgarian-Greek relations and the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

BTA Notes 'Critical Spirit'

AU050649 Sofia BTA in English 2115 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Critical but not Cavilling Spirit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- Our special correspondent to the 13th Congress of the BCP, Ms Yordanka Bozhilova, comments:

The necessity has long been ripe for a discussion, such as the one that has been carried out for a three days now at the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Each new statement, each new word, delivered from the tribune of the congress, shows clearly that the Bulgarian Communists are at a crucial moment in their activity as builders of the advanced socialist society. Crucial is the way they see and estimate the problems they have to solve. Crucial is the approach in which they outline the ways for overcoming of the weaknesses.

If we have to define the spirit of the present supreme party forum with one word only, then this word will be: critical. And even more precisely and more concretely: self-critical. But this spirit does not derive from the lack of achievements worthy of notice and approval - a lot of countries would have been proud of the successes and the prestige of modern Bulgaria. It derives from today's high criteria of the BCP and the entire people towards the tasks concerning the future development of this country and towards the most important of these tasks -- techno-scientific revolution as a factor for raising of the living standard of the nation.

The report of the CC of the BCP to the party congress and Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech to the congress, bravely and uncompromisingly pointed out the main weaknesses, which are an obstacle to the shortening of the way toward the high living standard, guaranteed by techno-scientific progress. All the delegates, with no exception, not only spoke straightforward about those weaknesses but analysed in depth their causes and consequences in the different spheres of life.

The problem about the detachment of science form life continues to be of primary importance. The delegates have noted with concern that the negative effect resulting from the non-transference of one or another technology is not related only to the lower economic results of one or another big plant, enterprise or agro-industrial complex. Most often from the lack of automatization and mechanization suffer the workers, especially those engaged in hard and unattractive physical labour. One worker in the sphere of construction from the city of Burgas has spoken about the lack of the so called small-size mechanization in the work of the builders. It is only called small-size, because for the workers in the sphere of construction it is the biggest one, because it would have replaced the old manual tools, inherited from their ancestors, with new ones more convenient and more efficient, it would have made their work easier. A textile worker from Sliven has said that the thunder from the old, worn out weaving machines tires the workers, makes them look for another profession. The worries of the metallurgist from the town of Pernik, and of many other delegates have been similar.

The consequences are already apparent: Where the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution have not been introduced there is a reflux -- mainly of young people, there is labour fluctuation and poor production results.

At this congress the critical and self-critical spirit has not been reserved for the techno-scientific sphere alone. The agricultural workers also spoke critically and self-critically of their work and of the negative social phenomena, as well as the writers, the workers in the field of trade, the artists, the physicians and the academicians. Everyone without exception. What is more their statements not only reflected the manifestations of the mistakes but also their roots and origin.

The critical and self-critical spirit of this congress reveals concern and it is well-grounded. But there is no pessimism. Because this critical spirit is a constructive one and not a juncture spirit of cavilling for its own sake. There is concern but there is no pessimism. Because the present congress documents with their serious and scientifically based guidelines give all grounds to believe that the Bulgarian Communists will once again succeed in taking the most correct decisions for their peoples and to realize them.

5 Apr Proceedings

AU051242 Sofia BTA in English 0915 GMT 5 Apr

["The Closing Day of the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- Today, the fourth and final day of the congress, continued with the statements of the delegates in the spirit of constructive criticism and realism.

Mr. Stoyan Markov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, was the first to take the floor.

The delegate stressed that the innovatory style of work of the CC of the BCP, its efficiency and perseverance and its consistency should be transferred at accelerated rates in the activities of the state and economic organizations and in the work and party teams. This is particularly true for the activities related to the technological innovation and re-equipment of the economy.

Now the aim is to work out a well-balanced and coordinated plan which would guarantee the proportional and synchronous development of the interrelated branches and productions. All this is directed towards the securing of a high use value and quality of the output for the home and international market and towards the deepening of production specialization and the multiplying of its effect.

Mr. Stoyan Markov pointed out that the plan for the technological innovation of production cannot be implemented if we rely on our own potentials and experience alone. The national programmes also rely on the scientific and production potentials of the fraternal socialist countries.

The delegate analysed the methods and forms, the ways and means for the carrying out of technological re-equipment of the economy. He stressed the need of providing homogeneousness of the interests of the people developing the technologies, the producers and the people working in the sphere of trade. If there are "someone's territories", if the interests do not coincide, one of the conditions for solving of the problem is that the work teams' income should depend on the realized effect from the development of the new technology or on the selling of the new product in the market.

Another important problem is the increasing of the efficiency of labour of the engineering and technical personnel. Still the time necessary for the development of new products and the technologies for their production in many cases is longer than their life in the international market. Highly qualified specialists are wasting a lot of their labour and time for carrying out of experimental research and processing of the results, and what is more their equipment is outdated.

In conclusion Mr. Stoyan Markov said that the backbone of the system for control and management of the national economy should turn into a national network for collecting and processing of information, which should include the computing capacities of the large scale organizations. There is a real possibility for the construction of the main part of this system in the near two or three years.

Without risk, without creative search, without courage to hold one's own, no one will be able to achieve anything important, said Ms Neshka Robeva, senior coach of the Bulgarian rhythmic gymnastics national team, a team who has won a number of times the world and European championships.

Stressing the priorities of sport for the progress of all-around developed personality, for the training of ethical and tolerant winners and worthy losers, she expressed regret that there are people, who sometimes carried away by club partiality, by unexplainable over enthusiastic support, show the ugly face of excesses, of belligerent shouting, of thrown bottles, of intellectual and moral crippling of people. It depends on us, on the people working in the field of sport, together with the whole public, which face of sport will prevail, stressed Ms Neshka Robeva.

She paid attention to the difficulties, still existing in the development of mass sport. The number of halls is limited, many of them stay closed because of the high rents, the number of coaches is small and they can work only with the most talented.

Ms Neshka Robeva noted as a shortcoming the fact that during the recent seven years, when the Bulgarian rhythmic gymnastics is enjoying the greatest popularity in the world, the higher institute for physical culture has received students for this discipline only two times.

What we have so far called techno-scientific progress is lagging far behind the new requirements, Mrs Stoyanka [name indistinct] first secretary of the Municipal Committee of the BCP in Pazardzhik said. Without underrating what has been achieved so far she reviewed the economic development of municipality in a critical spirit. The negative tendencies related to the unsatisfactory use of the production funds, to decreasing profitableness, to high prime cost, to inadequately large energy and material consumption have existed for years and the efforts for overcoming them have not yielded results. To a great extent these shortcomings are the outcome of moral and psychological barriers. The problem lies not so much in open resistence but in concealed resistence which we ourselves sometimes do not even realize.

"We fail to perceive the difference between stereotype and realistic thinking between the fear from the unknown and the reasonable economic caution and between groundless exaltation and the recreative thirst for innovation", she said.

The delegate spoke of the oversights in the work of the party bodies. It does not suffice to declare that the issues of techno-scientific revolution should underlie the work of the communists. The question is how these issues are raised and discussed and what decisions are taken and how they are realized. What we have is a confusion between party and state functions and an aberration towards bureaucratic administration.

Mr. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the BCP county committee in the town of Kurdzhali, touched upon some basic questions: the raising of the abilities of the cadres as active organizers of the wide-ranging technological innovation of all industrial and agricultural branches represented in the county, the perfecting the normative basis founded not on sanctions but in the care and support for all actual creators and introducers of the innovations, the encouraging of the activities of the primary party organizations as the cores of the work teams, the ever more full introduction of the new economic approach, the reshaping of the approach to the investment process by bringing the contribution to the national income in compliance with the growth of the investments.

However, both in industry and in agriculture the investment process is confronted with one and the same problem, Mr. Georgi Tanev pointed out in order to achieve a greater national economic effect it is imperative to establish and ground an approach for flexible production reflecting all requirements and principles of the automated production system in the very technological construction draft. In this respect the only way out for the county is to set up project teams with the participation of experts from Sofia and from other parts of the country. Unfortunately, Mr. G. Tanev noted, these specialists gladly respond to partial solutions are reluctant [illegible] agree to design complexly. [sentence as received]

Today we need real and sound project teams and not formal ones, Mr. G. Tanev stressed.

In spite of the considerable achievements which we have scored in our work there are also harmful habits, incorrect styles and ways which are alien to our society, which have been rejected by it with which we are obliged to part, the delegate Kiril Zarev, fitter at the "elektronika" plant in Sofia, said. He spoke of what has been completed only half-way and of the resignation which seized the workers of the plant when they realized the fact that the brigade organization of labour was being introduced only half-way their enthusiasm dropped and the realization of this new form of labour entered the still waters of shifting responsibilities and of the quest for existent and non-existent excuses for what has not been done.

Mr. Dobri Dobrev, first secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in the town of Kazanluk, expressed concern over the not sufficiently fast reorganization in compliance with the new conditions. Today we need learned and able cadres with creative ambitions, cadres who do not wait for instructions but do their everyday work modestly and without showiness.

Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, delivered a report of the commission on the personal requests and applications sent to the 13th Congress of the BCP. The report says that the BCP has always paid special attention to the letters sent by the citizens, because they supply the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations with important social information about the needs of the people, about the public opinion and the political moods of the working people. Moreover they assist to the duel discovery of the shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus, in the style and methods of work of some leading party and economic personnel, and to the taking of efficient measures for the elimination of these shortcomings.

In connection with the nation-wide discussion on the documents of the congress and on other issues, a total of 5,546 letters have been addressed to the 13th congress by individual citizens and workteams from all parts of the country.

All requests and proposals of the citizens have been duly card-indexes and carefully examined, and in this connection the congress adopted a resolution for: restoration of the party membership of persons expelled from the party; the Central Auditing Commission should examine certain persons' requests on the review of their party status.

The chairman of the session, Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, announced that a total of 132 delegates have already taken part in the discussions of the congress. 40 of them spoke at the plenary sessions and 92 at the sessions of the sections. These delegates are representatives of the working class, of the farmers, of the workers in the field of science and culture, public figures and leading party, state and economic cadres.

The discussions dwelled upon all trends and spheres of party work and leadership and of the social, economic and cultural development of the country. Another 21 delegates have applied for making statements but on the motion of the chairman, the congress voted for ceasing the statements. The prepared but unmade statements will be included in the short hand records of the congress.

After the closing of the discussions the floor was given to Mr. Georgi Atanassov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who read the report of the commission in charge of the resolution on the opening speech by the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP Mr. Todor Zhivkov, on the report of the CC of the BCP to the congress and on the Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the party's work for the social, economic and cultural development of Bulgaria in the Ninth Five-Year period (1986-1990) and up to the year 2000.

The delegates unanimously voted a resolution of the 13th Congress of the BCP on the report of the CC of the party and on the opening speech of Mr. Todor Zhivkov to the congress.

The congress fully supports the policy and practical work of the CC of the BCP after the 12th party congress, the resolution reads. The congress approves the CC of the BCP report to the 13th BCP Congress and assesses Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech as a document outlining the BCP strategy to be pursued till the end of the century.

The congress calls on all party bodies and organizations to co-ordinate their activities with the tasks set by the opening speech and the CC of the BCP report, it appeals to all communists and working people to devote their creative endeavors, initiative and work for the practical implementation of the strategic tasks set by the congress in the name of the further development of socialism in Bulgaria.

After that the delegates unanimously approved the Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the party's work in respect to Bulgaria's social, economic and cultural development during the 9th Five-Year period and by the year 2000.

The delegates approved the proposals for amendments and addenda to the statutes of the BCP, which were presented by Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

He stressed that the addenda and concretizations moved refer to the further democratization of the inner party relations, to the further development of critical and self-critical spirit, to the elevation of the prestige of being a member of the BCP, to the enrichment of the functions of the primary party organizations, to the improvement of the interrelations between the BCP and the state and public bodies and organizations.

"All of them are aimed at increasing BCP's leading role, at raising the political character of the party leadership, at rallying and directing the party members, bodies and organizations in the accelerating of techno-scientific advance, at the full development of socialist democracy," stressed Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov.

A closed session of the 13th Congress of the BCP took place this afternoon. The session elected by secret ballot the membership of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission. The first plenum of the newly elected Central Committee was held immediately after the closed session. The Central Committee unanimously reelected Mr. Todor Zhivkov as secretary general and elected members and alternate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CC of the BCP.

The last plenary session of the congress was held after the plenum. The newly elected full and alternate members of the Politburo, the secretaries of the CC of BCP, and the chairman and vice chairmen of the Central Auditing Commission were announced during the plenary session.

The floor was given to Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, who read the closing speech of the congress.

With this the congress ended its work.

Central Committee's Main Report

AU051125 Sofia BTA in English 1057 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the BCP reports to the congress: "During the period under review the Bulgarian Communist Party carried out an enormous amount of political, organizing and ideological educational work among the working people in fulfilment of the highly important tasks set by the twelfth congress," reads the report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress.

The document says that the 13th congress of the party has the task of taking stock of what has been achieved during the last five years, of analysing the unsolved problems, of charting the directions of the development of the party and the country over the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) and over the long term up to the year 2000.

The report points out that the plan for social and economic development during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) has been fulfilled in its entirety, despite the unfavourable natural and climatic conditions during the last two years, and regardless of the complicated international situation brought about by imperialism. Additional difficulties have been caused by "the weaknesses and mistakes due to the subjective factor in certain sectors," reads the report. In such complicated situation far from allowing the positions which have been won in the development of the economy to be jeopardized, new conditions and prerequisites for further progress of our society have been provided.

The report points out that because of the fact that the 13th congress begins its work on the date on which exactly 30 years ago the historic April plenum of the Central Committee of the BCP has been opened, the report of the CC of the BCP is at the same time a balance-sheet of the achievements of this country during the last 30 years. The document stresses that the Leninist April line of the BCP has proven that it is not a code of dry rules and norms formulated once and for all. It is a policy open to life.

The report reads that during the last 30 years of particular importance to Bulgaria have been the formulations concerning the material and technical base of advanced socialism and the ways of its construction, concerning the differentiation and manifestation of the functions of the state as the owner and of the work team as the manager of the integral socialist property, concerning the operation of the law of value under socialism and the use of commodity-money relations, concerning the improvement of quality as a key issue of our all-around development, concerning the perfection of the political system and the expansion of socialist democracy, concerning the role of spiritual cultures in building up an advanced socialist society, concerning the utilization of the public consumption funds and the further raise in the people's living standards, etc.

The document stresses that the greatest contribution to the identification and the political and theoretical exposition of the new problems has been made by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Among Bulgaria's most important achievements over the last 30 years the report points out: The increased industrial potential, the large-scale concentration of agricultural production and its intensification, the grown foreign barter, the raised living standards of the population, the development of science, culture and education.

The report reads that "today Bulgaria ranks among the industrially developed countries with an up-to-date agriculture."

The report assesses the 27th Congress of the C.P.S.U. as "an event of crucial significance for the progress of the Soviet Union, a powerful accelerator of the development of the world socialist system and of social progress throughout the world." The documents of the 27th Congress of the C.P.S.U. are estimated as "an invaluable treasure-trove of ideas and practical experience, a voice of wisdom and common sense for saving the world from a nuclear holocaust".

The report of the CC of the BCP to the congress points out that the course of fraternal interaction, friendship and all-sided closeness with the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Union underlies Bulgaria's foreign policy. Due notice is taken of the stabilizing role played by the socialist community countries for world peace and security. The position of the BCP and Bulgaria is that the most important thing now is not to allow any actions that would lead to a discontinuation of the dialogue started in Geneva. A new approach is needed to prevent the nuclear war, namely to rise above the narrow understanding of class and national interests, above ideological and other differences, the report emphasises.

The document dwells extensively on Bulgaria's Balkan policy stressing the reality of the proposals for turning of the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zone. The following practical steps are proposed: The Balkan countries' governments should make unilaterally a solemn declaration not to deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, not to add new ones where such weapons are sited and to reduce the existing stockpiles of such weapons; an assembly of the Balkan countries' peoples should be held; a meeting of members of parliaments of the Balkan countries should be held. Bulgaria maintains her proposal advanced at the twelfth party congress: to sign with the Balkan countries bilateral agreements that will include a code of good neighbourly relations.

Bulgaria is seeking to further develop equal and mutually advantageous relations with the advanced capitalist countries. She supports the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to independent development. She attaches great importance to her relations with the countries which have adopted a socialist orientation and highly commends the role of the movement of the non-aligned countries. In the relations it maintains with 91 communist and workers' parties, the BCP regards with respect the efforts in seeking new political and theoretical solutions in compliance with the national specifics and concrete conditions.

As regards the socio-economic development of the country, the report stresses that the major task of the 8th Five-Year period (1981-1985) has been fulfilled. An all-round intensification of the economy is being carried out. Special attention has been devoted to the accelerated transference into practice of the achievements of science and technology and of Bulgarian and foreign vanguard experience, to the perfection of the socialist organization of labour and to raising the qualification of the cadres. The techno-scientific and economic potential of this country has increased considerably and the party programme for the increasingly fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people is being fulfilled. Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration has been broadened. The structure of the national economy has kept improving. As a leading branch industry accounts for 60.2 per cent of the national income, as against 51.3 per cent in 1980.

Regardless of some shortcomings mentioned in the report, as a whole the results scored in the Eighth Five-Year period confirm the correctness of the strategic course of the BCP for the all-round intensification of the economy outlined at the 12th congress.

The report points to the development of a new approach in conducting the techno-scientific policy as a major achievement in the political and theoretical thought of the BCP in the period between the two congresses.

Considerable financial and material resources were allocated for the promotion of science and techno-scientific progress, the updating of products has been stepped up, the role of standardization and metrology has increased and the country's participation in international and techno-scientific cooperation has expanded. Electronics and the complex automation of the technological processes have been guaranteed priority development. Considerable successes have been scored in the chemicization and biologization of the national (?economy and the development) of optoelectronics and laser technology.

But the report states clearly and categorically that this country is still at the very beginning of the difficult path leading to the peaks of modern techno-scientific progress. The report points to the perfection of the planning system in the management of scientific and technological progress as well as to the raising of the interest of the self-managing organizations in techno-scientific progress as major problems which still have to be resolved. The report stresses the necessity for the working out of a unified national concept of technological renovation of the economy as well as the need for overcoming the shortcomings in the investment policy.

Analysing the various branches of the economy the report stresses the leading role of mechanical engineering. It notes that the structural and techno-scientific policy should be conducted in organic unity.

The report emphasizes the deep qualitative changes which have taken place in the organization of agriculture with the organization of work teams of a new type operating on the principle of cost accounting and self-support. The balance of the development of agriculture during the Eighth Five-Year period is positive "Under different conditions a prolonged drought like the one in 1985 would have had catastrophic consequences", the report reads.

Listing the weaknesses in the field of the economy the report points out that the necessary breakthrough in improving the quality of the goods has not been achieved and that the manifestations of departmental approach in the management of the national economy had an adverse effect.

The report stresses that conditions have been created for the ever fuller satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the people. The per capita real incomes of the people have increased by 19.5 per cent. In spite of the measures which have been taken, the demographic problem continues to be one of the most important problems of our society. The report stresses that the social prestige of motherhood and of large families should be enhanced and greater care should be lavished on strengthening the family and on raising and instructing a sturdy and efficient young generation. The report pays special attention to trade, public catering, housing construction and public health services.

Bulgaria's development has brought to the fore the necessity for an organic synthesis between science, education, culture and the mass media. The report of the CC of the BCP assesses the restructuring of the guidance of the spiritual sphere on the basis of the public-cum-state principle as successful and outlines measures for its more efficient application above all in the field of science and education. The report points to the overcoming of bureaucratism in management and in the solution of fundamental theoretical and applied problems as one of the main requirements before scientific front. [as received]

The report stresses that with the growing professional skill in the diversity of individual styles the creative process of art is developing on the ideological and aesthetic foundations of the method of socialist realism. The nationwide movement for aesthetic education has been further developed and enriched as well as the material and technical base of culture.

The report emphasizes the growing international prestige of Bulgaria's culture.

As regards the field of education, the report points out that its restructuring has been given a successful start but that it has proceeded at very slow rates. It emphasizes the necessity to change the style of ideological and educational work in the schools and higher educational establishments.

In the last five years the necessity has transpired for deep, qualitative changes in all spheres of management. In the socio-economic sphere it is necessary to make full use of the achievements of the revolution in science and technology as well as of the commodity-money relations in the interest of society and for enhancing the role of the work teams as managers of the socialist property entrusted to them. In the political sphere it is necessary to improve the structure and the functions of the state bodies and the public organizations so that they actively assist the application of the economic and political approaches and so that they combine centralism and decentralism. The report stresses the necessity of a closer and organic combination of centralized state-planned management of the national economy with the plan answers of the separate work teams. In the last five years an extensive experiment has been carried out of a new economic approach in management. Its perfection is continuing. The report points out the measures for further improving the economic relations with a view to turning the socialist organizations into self-governing ones.

The BCP CC report stresses that new wider opportunities have been created for the working people's participation in the management of the social and economic processes, but that in some sections of the state apparatus the overcoming of the centralist bureaucratic style and methods of work has been an arduous process. The transformations which have been made recently in the council of ministers have opened up new possibilities for coping with narrow-minded departmental interests.

The last five years have seen a stepped up struggle of the BCP against outdated notions and methods of work and leadership. "The BCP quickly and purposefully gained control when the country's economy faced serious difficulties in the Eighth-Five Year period, allowing no confusion or pessimism to slip in and imposing a dynamic style and businesslike atmosphere of work," the report emphasizes.

The document comments on the BCP's course of promoting party democratism and the fact that the stress is laid not on directive leadership but on providing the most favourable conditions for the manifestation of enterprise and creativity. The changes effected in the style and methods of work are indeed significant yet it should be noted that the manifestation of indiscrimination, bureaucracy, showiness and liberalism in the work of some bodies and functionaries are slow to overcome, the report points out. The new conditions under which the party carries out its activity necessitate some amendments and addenda to be made to the statutes of the BCP. They should be aimed at the further enhancement of the party's leading role, at democratizing inner party relations and at upgrading the prestige and the moral conduct of communists.

The report of the CC of the BCP notes the role of ideological work in the further strengthening of the Bulgarian people's moral and political unity.

In the period since the 12th Congress of the BCP 157,837 people have joined the ranks of the party. Today the total number of the party members is 932,055 persons.

Report on Foreign Affairs

AU051301 Sofia BTA in English 1132 GMT 5 Apr 86

["The International Activities of the Party and the State -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- In the period since the 12th BCP Congress, the foreign-policy activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conducted in close interaction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, were aimed mainly at eliminating the danger of a new war, at consolidating peaceful coexistence among states of different political systems, says the report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress.

The course of fraternal interaction, friendship and all-sided closeness with the CPSU and the Soviet Union underlies Bulgaria's foreign policy, the report says. That course was further encouraged by last year's meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow and Sofia. The 27th Congress of the CPSU provided a new impetus to the deepening of these relations.

An analysis is made of the international situation, complicated as a result of the reactionary policy of imperialism and of U.S. imperialism in particular. The report says that the key element in the strategy of tension is now U.S.A.'s preparation for "star wars", or the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative. Due notice is taken of the stabilizing role played by the socialist community countries for world peace and security, as well as of the broad and comprehensive platform drawn up by the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Sofia for solving the most pressing international problems on safeguarding peace in the world. An emphasis is laid on the broad international response to and the strong political effect of the numerous proposals and unilateral steps made by the Soviet Union, among which Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 stands out prominently.

The position of the BCP and of Bulgaria is that the most important thing now is not to allow any actions that would lead to a discontinuation of the dialogue started in Geneva.

A new approach is needed to prevent the nuclear war, (?namely to) rise above the narrow [word indistinct] of class and national interests, above ideological and other differences, the report emphasises.

The report of the CC of the BCP reaffirms Bulgaria's determination to contribute to the strengthening of the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty organisation and to work energetically to raise socialist integration on a qualitatively new level in compliance with the resolutions of the Moscow top-level economic conference of the C.M.E.A. member countries in 1984.

It is pointed out that Bulgaria's trade with the C.M.E.A. member countries increased by 49.8 per cent in the 1981-1985 period, and that these countries take up 78 per cent of Bulgaria's total trade, including the Soviet Union which accounts for 56.3 per cent of it.

Bulgaria expresses her readiness for the further development of bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China, for cooperation with that country in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

The report points out that the assessment of the twelfth congress of the BCP of the situation in the Balkans as relatively stable and peaceful is still true. At the same time, notice is taken of the attempts by the reactionary forces to change it.

The document dwells extensively on Bulgaria's Balkan policy aimed at the promotion of goodneighbourliness and cooperation and on the proposal on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. In the party's opinion, the following practical steps could be taken towards its realisation:

- The Balkan countries' governments will make unilaterally a solemn declaration not to deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, not to add new ones where such weapons are sited and to reduce the existing stockpiles of such weapons;

- An assembly will be held of the Balkan countries' peoples with the participation of politicians, representatives of the peace movements, of trade union, women's, youth and student organisations, of the churches and other quarters to discuss the problems related to ridding the Balkans of nuclear weapons;

- A meeting will be held of members of parliaments of the Balkan countries to discuss those problems.

The report notes the favourable response given to the joint proposal of Bulgaria and Romania to turn the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone.

Bulgaria maintains her proposal advanced at the twelfth congress: to sign with the Balkan countries bilateral agreements that will include a code of good neighbourly relations. As a first step and in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act, bilateral agreements should be signed on the non-use of force and on the peaceful settlement of disputes which constitute a threat to peace and security in the region.

Over the period in review, Bulgaria has sought to further develop equal and mutually advantageous relations with the advanced capitalist states. Thanks to her constructive actions and to the realistic positions of the governments of most of them, the regular political dialogue at different levels has continued despite the complicated and tense international setup. What had been achieved in economic, scientific and technological relations and in cultural cooperation was preserved on the whole.

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian public have resolutely parried the malicious attempts to smear this country's name, the slander campaigns of unprecedented scope and intensity, anti-Bulgarian in direction and anti-socialist in character, to which Bulgaria was subjected. The fraternal parties and states and broad segments of the democratic public in many countries help actively to unmask and thwart those attempts, the report says.

It also indicates that the attempts of imperialism in recent years to speculate with the human rights issue exclusively for the ends of its "psychological war" on socialism, are fruitless and futile.

The report expresses Bulgaria's support for the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and states of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independent development, genuine national independence and equal international relations, in their struggle against the neocolonial policy and the hegemonistic and expansionist actions of imperialism.

An emphasis is laid on the major importance which the BCP and Bulgaria attach to relations with the countries that have adopted socialist orientation.

This country highly commends the growing role and significance of the Non-Aligned Movement in present-day international relations.

True to its internationalist traditions, over the period under review the Bulgarian Communist Party has been making continuous efforts for the further expansion and strengthening of relations and cooperation with the communist and workers' parties. It maintains regular contacts with 91 communist and workers' parties.

The BCP gives its share to the communist parties' creative quests both in theory and practice, which have particularly intensified recently. It regards with respect the fraternal parties' efforts in seeking new political and theoretical solutions and practical approaches in compliance with their own and the international experience, the national specifics and the concrete historical conditions.

Taking into consideration the lasting significance of Marxism-Leninism as an ideological and theoretical foundation of the communist movement, the report stresses that the party will continue in the future to give a rebuff from principled positions to opportunism, dogmatism and sectarianism, to the manifestations of anti-Sovietism, to attempts at distorting the essence and role of real socialism.

The foreign policy of the BCP and this country was pursued consistently and dynamically. Bulgaria maintains diplomatic relations with 120 countries throughout the world. Over the period under review, 43 heads of state had a summit dialogue in this country, and the State Council president made 34 visits to different countries.

Economic, Science Report

AU051345 Sofia BTA in English 1206 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Socio-economic Development and Techno-Scientific Progress -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress emphasises that during the 8th Five-Year period (1981-1985), the country's economy has continued its stable and dynamic development. In general terms, the major socio-economic task of the Eight Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled.

Over the period under review work has continued on the intensification of the national economy, for the transference of techno-scientific advances into practice, for the perfection of the socialist organization of labour. The December 1972 programme for the increasingly fuller satisfaction of the people's material and cultural requirements is being successfully fulfilled.

During the five-year period, the national income has increased by 20 per cent the structure of the national economy has kept improving: Industry already accounts for as much as 60.2 per cent of the national income, as against 51.3 per cent in 1980. Social labour productivity has gone up by 18.3 per cent, and in 1984 and 1985 its entire growth was achieved through increased labour productivity. Nearly 40,000 million leva were invested during the 1981-1985 period. By the end of 1985, fixed assets were in excess of 104,000 million levas, while productive assets alone amounted to 71,000 million leva.

Primary attention has been devoted to the progress in science and technology. The February 1985 and the January 1986 plenums of the CC of the BCP worked out an integral concept for carrying out the techno-scientific revolution in this country.

The spending on science and on research and development services has grown by 20 per cent. The updating of production was stepped up. The country's participation in international scientific and technical cooperation has expanded, and a new stage in it was marked by the Comprehensive Programme for the Scientific and Technological Progress of the C.M.E.A. Member Countries up to the Year 2000 and by the Long-Term Programme for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R.

Electronics and electronization were guaranteed priority development during the past five-year period. The first Bulgarian high-capacity computer of the fourth generation was developed.

Complex automation of technological processes has also received special attention. Definite progress has been made in the mechanization of production, as a result of which some 140,000 workers have been relieved from manual and hard physical labour. Considerable success have been scored in the chemization and the biologization of the national economy. Opto-electronics and laser technology have been pioneered in this country as a new trend in techno-scientific progress. On the basis of Bulgarian discoveries and inventions, the method of counter-pressure casting has been introduced in the production of non-ferrous metal castings and plastic articles. The practical application of hydroplastic metal working, centrifugal casting and some new methods in the textile and pharmaceutical industries have also yielded notable results.

There are still a lot of unresolved problems along the road of techno-scientific progress. These include the need to perfect the planning principle in the management of scientific and technological progress, to create greater motivation and encourage open-mindedness in the self-governing organisations to innovations in science and technology, to work out a unified national concept on the technological updating of the national economy.

Further on, the report of the CC of the BCP lists the technologies which most adequately suit the specific conditions of Bulgaria's economy and which therefore have a priority and strategic importance for this country. These are electronics, biotechnologies and the technologies related to the production and use of new materials. Special attention is also devoted to the questions of the investment policy and of the economic, social and cultural implications of techno-scientific progress.

The country's technological updating policy cannot be implemented separately from the structural policy aimed at boosting economic development, the report emphasises.

During the 8th Five-Year period it was again industry that has registered the fastest growth. Its share in the 1985 gross national product came up to 70 per cent from 66.4 per cent in 1980. Substantial changes took place in the industry's internal structure. The output from subbranches and types of manufacturing providing means and conditions for the intensification and intellectualization of production has increased at priority rates.

The per capita output of electronics and electrical engineering reached 610 leva as against 331 leva in 1980. The annual per capita output over the same period exceeded the respective 1980 values by 716 kwh for electricity, by 37 kg for steel, by 23 kg for rolled ferrous metals, by 3 kg for nitrogenous fertilizers, and by 6 kg for paper. Small and medium-size enterprises are establishing themselves as indispensable production units, built on the basis of advanced technologies.

Mechanical engineering's leading role as the main exponent of techno-scientific progress has become increasingly manifest. Its output has grown by 52 per cent, or twice faster than the overall industrial output. Within the framework of mechanical engineering, the electronics industry developed at priority rates. In 1985 the output of computer technology grew 2.6-fold as compared with 1980. Minicomputers, high-capacity disk memory storage devices, personal computers etc. have gone into serial production, and they sell well in the international market.

The production of communication equipment has increased 1.9-fold. The making of complex automation equipment has expanded. The first flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems were produced and went into operation.

The manufacturing of mechanical handling equipment, I.C.E. trucks in particular, has marked an increase. The building of heavy engineering facilities has continued. Shipbuilding has started the production of multipurpose and special-purpose ships.

A total of 41,600 million kwh of electricity were generated in 1985, which is 19.5 per cent more than in 1980. The electrical energy produced by the Kizloduy nuclear power plant has doubled to reach 31.5 per cent of the country's total power output in 1985. The difficulties in electricity supply in 1985, which were caused by the severe winter and the long drought as well as by some subjective weaknesses, have been almost entirely overcome. Coal production has reached 32.5 million tons.

During the five-year period, the output of cast iron has increased by 10.8 per cent, of steel by 14.1 per cent, of rolled ferrous metals by 7.6 per cent, and yet their production range and quality fail to meet the consumers' growing requirements. The raw material base of the non-ferrous metallurgy has continued to be expanded during the eight five-year period. The existing technologies of extracting copper from lean ores by chemical and bacterial means were improved, and new ones were introduced. By 1990, the country should be producing 85 to 90 per cent of its ferrous metal needs and almost 100 per cent of its non-ferrous metal needs.

The chemical industry developed at faster-than-set rates, and its output increased by 40.5 per cent over 1980.

The light industry's output marked an increase of 17.6 per cent.

Construction put in place grew by more than 26 per cent during the period under review. Fixed assets to the value of 35,000 million leva went into operation during the five-year period, including the third and the fourth reactor of the kozloduy nuclear power plant, the extensions of the maritsa-iztok and the Traycho Kostov thermal stations, of the neftochim petro-chemical works in Burgas, etc.

Agriculture has continued to develop intensively. Good results were achieved in grain production and stock-breeding. The animal production rose by 13.2 per cent, that of milk by 17.4 per cent and of eggs by 20.9 per cent.

The growth rate of the country's foreign trade during the five-year period was higher than that of the national income. The barter with the Soviet Union grew by 70 per cent.

This performance of the economy has created conditions for the ever fuller satisfaction of the people's material and intellectual requirements. The per capita real incomes have increased by 19.5 per cent, and the average wage went up by 17 per cent. The minimum monthly wage rose from 100 to 120 leva. Vocational school leavers and university graduates had their starting wages raised, and doctors, teachers, farming machine operators, etc. got pay rises. Public consumption funds went up by 31 per cent.

The monthly child benefits were increased, the additional paid leave granted to working mothers was extended until the child completes two years of age. Children under six years of age are entitled to free medicines. In spite of these and a number of other measures, however, the birth rate is low and the natural population growth is small, the report points out.

The minimum monthly retirement pensions, old age pensions, survivor and personal disability pensions, as well as the pensions of cooperative farmers were increased.

Great efforts have been made towards the comprehensive satisfaction of the population's needs of goods and services. Commodity stocks have marked a total growth of 25.9 per cent during the five-year period, and the retail turnover grew by 21 per cent. The per capita consumption rose to the following values in 1985: meat 71.3 kg, fish 8.3 kg, eggs 239 pcs., milk 215.2 litres, cotton fabrics 26.6 sq.m., woolen fabrics 3.8 sq.m., silk fabrics 4.4 sq.m., knitwear articles 132 pcs., shoes 2.2 pairs. At present there are, on the average, 93 tv sets, 89 washing machines, 94 refrigerators, 37 motor cars, and 42 telephones per 100 households. Still, the standards of the trade services are unsatisfactory.

The report points to the ways of improving trade services and public catering. The development and updating of utilities is to continue.

Special attention is paid to increasing the scale of housing construction and to solving the housing problem. A total of 343,000 dwellings have been built during the five-year period, and the per capita living space has grown by 1.8 sq.m. about 360,000 dwellings, of which 100,000 in the capital, are planned to be built during the Ninth Five-Year period, and they will be mainly three-room and larger flats.

Health care occupies an important place in the social policy of the BCP. In 1985 there were 35 doctors and dentists to every 10,000 of the population. Pregnant women and children up to the age of three undergo regular medical check-ups at the 2,500 gynecological and pediatric consultation rooms. Infant mortality in this country has dropped to 15.8 per one thousand live-born babies in 1985 as against 20.3 in 1980, but this is still far from the world's best achievements in this respect.

Holiday and recreation schemes have made a considerable headway. New holiday houses were built, the number of holidaymakers all the year round has increased.

The report of the CC of the BCP also takes notice of the promotion of mass physical culture, sports and tourism as an important prerequisite for improving the health and fitness of the nation. It is also pointed out that the technological updating of production should ensure a substantial improvement in the organisation of labour and in working conditions.

Cultural Section's Report

AU051429 Sofia BTA in English 1259 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Spiritual Culture -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The report of the CC of the BCP emphasizes upon the fact that Bulgaria's development has brought about the sharp need to have an organic synthesis of science, education, culture and the mass media. The restructuring of the management of the spiritual sphere on the basis of the state-cum-public principle is assessed as successful and measures are outlined for the more efficient application of this principle, especially in the field of culture and education.

The spending on science and science back-up amounted to 2.8 per cent of the national income in 1985, against 2.1 in 1981. The selective strategy of development of science requires the solution of certain problems related to the raw materials and energy, the improvement of the technologies and the quality of the production, and the neuro-biological and psycho-social development of man.

The report notes that the present system of management of science is to a great extent bureaucratized. The main requirement placed before culture in the coming years is the solving of fundamental problems theoretical and applied nature [sentences as received]: The technical reequipment of the national economy, the intensification of the economic complex, the improvement of the efficiency of the socialist economic and techno-scientific integration, the elevation of the scientific level of social management.

A national program of fundamental research should be elaborated following the principle that the social, natural and technical sciences should interact and complement each other. This should be done on the basis of the development of the cooperation with the U.S.S.R. a special task is set to consolidate the self-governing essence of the research organizations which should help strengthen the relation between science and production. Measures are envisaged to provide incentives to the personnel and to pay special attention to the selffulfilment of young specialists.

As far as art and culture are concerned, the report states that the improvement of the professional skill, the variety of individual styles and the wide scope and richness of the creative process constitute a valuable acquisition of Bulgarian culture which should continue to develop on the ideological and aesthetic foundations of the method of socialist realism. At the same time the report notes that the public, artistic and economic sanctions against poor quality works of art, and such lacking thematic and ideological merits, against dull and manneristically complicated works of art are not strong enough.

That is why the requirements set before literary and art criticism are very great. The acceleration of techno-scientific progress, a generally undeveloped topic, must also find its reflection in art.

The report states that the comprehensive program for nationwide aesthetic education is being constantly enriched and that the material and technical base of culture has been broadened in recent years. Better co-ordination is necessary of the use of the facilities and of the provision of modern technical aids to the cultural institutions.

Measures are recommended for the improvement of the musical artistic activities in the public catering institutions and discotheques. The work of the museums and libraries should be further improved.

Special attention is paid to the growing international prestige of Bulgarian culture and to Bulgaria's participation in the enrichment of the world socialist culture.

The section about education states that the restructuring of the systems of secondary and higher education is under way but is being conducted at slow rates. There is a certain stagnation in the realization of the vocational training of secondary school graduates. The report believes that what has been done about the schools material and technical facilities during the last five years is far from sufficient despite the fact that 2,300 [figure as received] classrooms have been constructed during the said period. The ministry of public education is criticized for allowing the setting in of a stagnation in the restructuring of the educational system, which was started in 1979.

The report emphasizes upon the need to change the style of educational work with school and university students, to overcome the empty rhetoric and petty patronizing.

The report recommends measures for the improvement of the systems of education and qualification improvement of the people working in the national economy. "The cardinal problem now is to link the personnel policy with the needs of the economy, science and culture even more closely and to enable it to answer the country's rapidly changing needs. It is necessary to ensure an adequate inflow of qualified personnel in all sectors and branches of the national economy to pay special attention to the needs of techno-scientific progress, to the mastering and application of new and progressive technologies, to the strategic trends in production and science," reads the report.

Report on Management, Democracy

AU051409 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 5 Apr

["Social Management and Socialist Democracy -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress stresses that during the last five years the need has arisen for deep, qualitative changes in all spheres of management. The party has spent particular attention on the questions of the establishment of a correct proportion between the rights and responsibilities of the central and low-level units in management, between the economic and administrative methods.

Socialist democracy and self-management have also been a period of confrontation between the new decisions and conservatism and inertia, between the objective opportunities for intensive development and the incompetence of the subjective factor of implementing them fully.

The improvement of social management has two aspects: In the socio-economic sphere, it consists in making full use of the achievements of techno-scientific revolution, as well as of commodity-money relations in the interest of society and for enhancing the role of the workforces as managers of the socialist property entrusted to them. In the political sphere, it consists in improving the structure and functions of the state bodies and the public organizations so that they actively work out and assist in the application of the economic and political approaches, so that they creatively combine centralism and de-centralism.

The analysis stresses the necessity of a closer and organic combination of centralized state planned management of the national economy with the plan-answers [as received] of the personnel. During the last five years an extensive experiment has been carried out: The application of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

The report reads that the improvement of the mechanism has continued with a view to encouraging the economic initiative, material interest and responsibility of the work teams for the final results of the economic and production process. New criteria of assessing economic activity are being established which provide incentive for the application of the achievements of science and technology, higher quality of products, economy of material and energy resources and high economic effectiveness.

The process of gradually adjusting economic organizations along the lines of complete self-support has begun. The budget has started to play a diminishing role in the financing of economic activity. The principle of final result regarding pay is applied more extensively. The contest principle in receiving credits is being introduced. Links between producers and the home and foreign market are becoming ever more direct. The socialist enterprises establish themselves as relatively autonomous manufacturers which are linked with the other units of the national economy through the socialist market.

The report of the CC of the BCP criticizes those bodies, which apply the economic approach perfunctorily, the Council of Ministers and the ministries which frequently introduce unwarranted changes in the economic mechanism and the other normative documents and often high-handedly violate the rights of enterprises. The report stresses that still outstanding is the problem of raising the level of the juridical, economic and managerial training of senior executives.

The document points out the measures for further improvement of the economic relations with a view to turning the socialist organizations into self-governing ones. They should function on the basis of orders determined by the state, on the basis of economic conditions and norms and in complete accord with the principles of cost accounting. The report emphasis the need to raise the role of the system of balances as economic levers ensuring the most efficient variants of planning.

The BCP CC report stresses that new wider opportunities have been created for the working people's participation in the management of the social and economic processes, but in some sections of the state apparatus the overcoming of the centralist bureaucratic style and methods of work has been an arduous process.

The main trends in the future development of the socialist state should be the further expansion of direct and representative democracy, improvement of the organization and the activity of the state apparatus and increasing control on the part of the people. In this respect the document lists concrete tasks in connection with the work of the National Assembly and the State Council. The report points out the need of modifying the structure and organization, as well as the style of work of the Council of Ministers. The transformations which have been made recently open up new possibilities for coping with narrow-minded departmental interests.

The report points out the tasks standing before the people's councils -- the bodies responsible for the socio-economic development of the settlement systems. The document also stresses that the work of the prosecutors', the court and arbitration bodies should show even greater intransigence to crime by activating crime prevention.

The report of the CC of the BCP analyses the work and outlines the future tasks of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, as the BCP's ally carrying out tasks with special importance in the field of agriculture, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and the other public organizations. "These organizations establish themselves as public guarantors in implementing the party policy in the various walks of life," reads the report.

The document lists also the tasks standing before the Bulgarian People's Army and the organs of the ministry of the interior in the present complicated international situation, when the threat from the forces of imperialism is constantly growing.

Report on Party Work

AU051433 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 5 Apr 86

["The Theoretical and Organizing Work of the BCP -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The last five years have seen a stepped-up struggle of the BCP against the outdated notions and methods of work and leadership, says the report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress, the section devoted to the BCP theoretical and organizing work stresses the upgrading of the party's role as a factor paving the way for the new progressive tendencies and processes of social development. The successful work of the BCP was best demonstrated in the last year of the Eight Five-Year [Plan] period (1981-1985), when the country's economy faced serious difficulties. "The party quickly and purposefully gained control over that complicated situation, allowing no confusion or pessimism to slip in and imposing a dynamic style and businesslike atmosphere of work," the report emphasises.

The document comments on the BCP course of promoting party democracy. This involves a consistent expansion of the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the party organisations, a cut down on instructions, directives and information given and required from above. Notice is taken of the need to eliminate the cases of duplication and replacement of other bodies at all levels of the party structure, and an emphasis is laid not on directive leadership but on providing the most favourable conditions for the manifestation of enterprise and creativity.

Some practices currently observed in party life and activity are conducive to supplanting democratic centralism by bureaucratic centralism.

The positive changes effected in the style and methods of work are indeed significant, yet it should be noted that the manifestations of indiscrimination, bureaucracy, showiness and liberalism in the work of some bodies and functionaries are slow to overcome. Party work should uncompromisingly be relieved of glossing over and untrue reports, of administrative advancement of initiatives and of taking solemn pledges.

The Central Committee emphasises that in the new conditions, characterized by launching an all-out effort for carrying out the scientific and technological revolution, the militant viability of the party organisations should be assessed on the merits of their energetic and principled struggle against the outdated practices and of their readiness to defend steadfastedly the interests of society. The new conditions under which the party carries out its activity necessitate some amendments and addenda to be made to the statutes of the BCP, which are aimed at further enhancement of the party's leading role, at democratizing inner party relations, at upgrading the prestige and the moral conduct of communists.

In a critical spirit the report discusses the quality and efficiency of ideological work, certainly without underrating the still closer interaction achieved between Marxist-Leninist theory and social practice, the increased pointedness and practical orientation of the ideological activities. The communists and the working people in this country accept the party concepts about a speedy transference of techno-scientific advances into practice as an urgent necessity, but along with that, the qualitative changes are taking place slowly and are not yet widespread. Many party workers stick to their outdated ideas, to fossilized practices and methods of work.

The instances of contradictions and difficulties, of persisting outdated and routine practices, of downgraded political and moral responsibility and of fear of taking risks in creative work testify to the unsatisfactory rates at which the renovating process is developing on the ideological front with its tenacious manifestations of boring sluggishness, red tape and pompous rhetoric. The swift adaptation and improvement of the ideological front, the upgrading of the control functions of ideological work and increasing its militant pointedness is further necessitated by the attempts of bourgeois propaganda to increase its influence among certain groups of the population, by the fact that there are people who get away with breaking some of the basic rules of behaviour under socialism and who have a passive attitude to negative phenomena.

The report of the CC of the BCP notes the role of ideological work in strengthening further the Bulgarian people's moral and political unity, in the development of the Bulgarian socialist nation and in heightening its patriotic and internationalist consciousness. "The socialist self-confidence and national pride of those compatriots of ours, who in the past had to some extent been alienated from the Bulgarian people due to tragic vicissitudes of history, have been further enhanced and consolidated. This process, which is revolutionary in essence, heals some of the sorest national wounds left from the five long centuries of Ottoman domination," the report emphasises. The feeling of international solidarity, of unity and cohesion with the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community has grown stronger.

On the whole, social experience of late shows that the contradictions arising in the accelerated development of Bulgarian society and the economic difficulties generate a degree of moral agitation in public opinion, which sometimes is accompanied by the formation of simplistic or erroneous views on the role of the subjective factor under socialism.

The disturbances in public opinion in many cases reflect real problems and anxieties, but at the same time they are indicative of shortcomings in the propaganda activity, in the work on the timely study and [word indistinct] occurring in the mass mentality.

The section comments on the composition of the BCP and on the party work with cadres. In the period between the two congresses, party membership grew by 12.8 per cent. 157,837 new members joined its ranks, to bring their total number to 932,055. More than 90 per cent of the newly admitted members hold senior and junior college degrees and high-school diplomas. Today there are 413,000 workers in the party ranks, and they make up 44.36 per cent of its composition. The share of agricultural workers within the party is 16.31 per cent. About 61 per cent of the party members work in the key sectors of material production.

Many young people have joined the party. About 70 per cent of the members admitted since 1981 are young people under 30. At present 11.9 per cent of the party members are people under the age of 30, 38.6 per cent under the age of 40, and 60.6 per cent under the age of 50. Of the newly admitted communists, 44.2 per cent are women. Women now represent 32.7 per cent of all the party members.

Today 64.6 per cent of the party members have graduated from higher institutes of learning, junior colleges and secondary schools.

The majority of party activists come from among the working class and the agricultural workers. Nearly 82 per cent of the secretaries and members of the bureaus of the primary party organisations, 87 per cent of the secretaries and members of the municipal party committes, 75 per cent of the secretaries and 82 per cent of the members of party county committees are sons and daughters of industrial workers and farmers.

The document quotes some statistics about the educational standards of party cadres: 76.3 per cent of the secretaries of primary party organizations have higher, junior college and vocational secondary school education. 88.8 per cent of the secretaries of the municipal committees and 99.5 per cent of the county committees secretaries are university graduates.

The section emphasises that the BCP will persist in expelling from its ranks each member whose work and conduct brings dishonour to the party's name.

Documents Report

AU051552 Sofia BTA in English 1517 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Report on the Documents of the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- The congress documents: Mr Todor Zhivkov's opening speech, the Report of the CC of the BCP, and the Theses of the thirteenth congress, match the nature and the requirements of Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the new conditions, they correspond to the working people's vital interests, says the report of the commission in charge of the resolution on these documents, which was read at the congress by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech is assessed as a landmark document asserting the innovations by which the techno-scientific revolution will help build advanced socialism in Bulgaria.

The congress documents outline the major areas and the concrete tasks for radical reforms in all spheres of life: A technological reequipment of the material and technical base, a comprehensive improvement of the national economic management, a promotion of socialist democracy, and a further enrichment of the people's spiritual culture.

The congress documents emphasize upon Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy and set the tasks in the field of international relations. These documents clearly outline the course of the BCP for the elevation to a qualitatively new level of the comprehensive cooperation and increasing closeness of the U.S.S.R. for the broadening of the unity of action with the other socialist states. The fulfilment of these aims and tasks in the ninth five-year period and till the year 2000 is connected with Bulgaria's active involvement in the implementation of the comprehensive program on the techno-scientific progress of the C.M.E.A. member-states.

The report notes that the proposals made before and during the congress must be used efficiently. Those of them that are not directly related to the Theses of the 13th congress must be handed over to competent institutions.

Closing Session

AU051545 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1515 GMT on 5 April begins a live relay from Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture of the closing session of the 13th BCP Congress. The entrance of "party and state leaders" is reported by the announcer.

Yordan Yotov opens the concluding session of the 13th BCP Congress and announces that "all comrades proposed for membership in the BCP Central Committee and BCP Control-Auditing Commission were unanimously elected." He reports that the first Central Committee session has taken place and "Comrade Todor Zhivkov has been unanimously elected general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. [prolonged applause]

"The following members have been unanimously elected as Politburo members, alphabetically: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Zhivkov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov." [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously elected candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo: Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Markov. [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously elected secretaries of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat: Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. [applause]

"At its first meeting the Central Control-Auditing Commission has elected Comrade Nacho Papazov as its chairman. [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously been elected deputy chairmen of the Central Control-Auditing Commission: Stamo Kerezov, first deputy chairman; Aleksandur Todorov, Vladimir Sandev, Georgi Minev, Docho Shipkov, and Kiril Nestorov. [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously elected members of the Central Control-Auditing Commission Bureau: Aleksandur Bogdanov, Asen Marinchevski, Velko Semkov, Evtim Stoimenov, Zapryan Tashev, Ivan Delev, Kostadin Ivanov, Mikhail Kolev, and Petur Bozhikov. [applause]"

At 1520 GMT Yorday Yotov gives the floor to Todor Zhivkov, who begins his concluding speech and who is greeted with stormy applause.

Zhivkov's Closing Speech

AU041709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1520 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the closing session of the 13th BCP Congress on 5 April 1986 at the Lydmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia--live]

[Text] Comrades delegates, dear guests:

The work of the 13th BCP Congress had ended. What can we say, along the most general lines, about it?

First, the congress specified and enriched the program of the party, under the newly existing conditions of the domestic and international situation. It mapped out the paths and assigned the tasks which will ensure the further construction and perfection of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria until the end of the century.

Second, the decisions of the congress are raising the Leninist, April general line to a qualitatively and march side by side with the most developed socialist countries in the construction and prosperity of socialist civilization. [applause]

Third, our congress is heading for the future. By the changes which we are carrying out both in the basis and in the superstructure, we are creating the necessary prerequisites for Bulgaria to become a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century. [applause]

Comrades, the congress was focused on the problems of accomplishing the scientific-technical revolution in our country. With deep satisfaction we can say that the party's readiness to head this great deed manifested itself in our people's constructive activities following the 12th BCP Congress, and in particular during the period following the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee. This readiness manifested itself during the time of the accountability-election campaign. This readiness was also convincingly manifested here, at the 13th BCP Congress. This shows that we are following the correct path, filled with confidence in our success. This is a realistic confidence. This is because the communists, our splendid youths, and the Bulgarian people are prepared well for the deeds in which we are engaging. This confidence is realistic because we are more and more actively participating in socialist specialization and integration with the fraternal socialist countries. This confidence is realistic because we are, above all, relying on the tremendous opportunities which the policy of cooperation and comprehensive drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is opening to us. [applause]

Comrades, as you know, in recent years we emphasized greatly the problems of the scientific-technical revolution. We are talking about technologies, about structural policy, about economic mechanism, and so forth. Perhaps someone could ask the question, is our party not too much carried along by fashionable trends, is it not manifesting a technocratic deviation? Are we not separating ourselves from the problems of man, from the problems of the working people in our country?

The historical credit earned by the creators of our teaching is that they revealed and showed the decisive elements of man's development, of our system, and these elements are economy and its progress. As Lenin stated, every intention of ours in the social sphere is not worth a penny if it is not economically secured. This is precisely why, in implementing the decisions of the present congress and in multiplying the material and intellectual wealth of our country, we will create ever improving conditions for the expansion of the vital and creative potential of the nation, of its strength and capabilities.

Simultaneous with all our work accomplished in the past and with the decisions of the congress, we are raising socialist democracy to a higher stage. This is done not only with good wishes, but with political, economic, and legal guarantees. This is done by the new labor code, the Labor Constitution of Bulgaria, which reflects the social problems of labor and of labor relations and which legalizes the role of the workers collective as the manager of socialist property. This is done by the establishment of self-governing organizations, to which we are granting vast rights and responsibilities so that they may become real, socialist commodity producers. This is done by the measures against levelling, against the violation of the principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of labor. This is accomplished through our approaches and actions, through our intentions, which were developed here at the congress and which are dealing with the reorganization of the administrative apparatus from the top to the bottom so that it may begin to live with the new tasks, so that it may live with the problems and aspirations of the people.

As one can see, we are conducting serious changes in the structure, style, and methods of the work of many units, in accordance with the principle of self-governing. We attribute great significance to this principle and will gradually expand its application in all areas of social life. [applause]

In the name of man, the congress posed the issues of social policy in a new manner. For the socialist society, the complete satisfaction of the people's material, intellectual, and social needs must be accomplished in accordance with the growth of their buying power. We stressed here that as a rule it is no longer sufficient that only buying power grows. It is necessary to break the barriers of production monopoly, remove the shortage of goods, and stop compelling the workers to purchase with their money, earned by honest work, not what they want to purchase, but what is being forced upon them. This applies also to the production of consumer goods, trade, the area of services, and everything related to the labor, everyday life, and rest of the citizens of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

The social policy adopted by the 13th BCP Congress is far from dealing only with the material needs of the working people. It is subjected to the ideological-political and cultural growth of our youth and our people and to the struggle for enriching and satisfying the intellectual needs of the people. [applause]

For us, for the BCP there is no higher asset than man. The care for man permeated the entire work of this congress. Developing the socialist personality, respecting and increasing the merits of man, forming comradely relations, and consolidating the socialist way of life will further be the core of our policy. [applause]

Comrades, we understand well that we shall inevitably encounter difficulties in implementing the tasks posed by the congress. I mean first of all the difficulties connected with the complex character of the tasks. Those of us who will leave the congress hall with the illusion that everything decided here will be served to them on a plate, are going to be bitterly disappointed. The scientific-technical revolution will not automatically solve our problems. The creation of our own and the transfer of foreign scientific products and their application in practice require a struggle, insistence, and consistency. It is true that now the soicalist commodity producers are given much freedom of action. However, this does not mean in any way that as a result of this they will be left alone. The great rights also impose great responsibilities. We must look at things realistically. Despite the fact that we have worked out a modern scientific-technical strategy, we must clearly understand that we shall not be able to fully introduce as early as tomorrow modern equipment and technologies everywhere. the equipment of some of our plants has become outdated and physically obsolete. In some places the equipment is even in a state of utter ruin. Yes, in many plants we must continue to work with the same equipment and technology, but even there we must work according to a new manner. As many comrades stressed, even under such conditions, serious work is necessary for improving the organization of labor and renewing the articles, as well as for fully utilizing the resources and improving production quality.

When we speak about difficulties, I also mean the concealed and overt opposition of these cadres who either are unable or do not want to change their style of work. A part of the cadres simply are not prepared for the new factors and thus they halt progress. This is understandable and surmountable. We have noted this and adopted measures in this direction. However, it is for more difficult to deal with the mentality of those cadres who are used to commanding and not to leading, and especially those of them who in the present reconstruction are taking under consideration only their personal interests and are afraid that power is slipping from their hands.

Of course, our country has a great amount of trained, honest, and devoted cadres, who know to listen to the voice of the working people, rely on them, and enjoy their confidence. It is namely these cadres who will organize the implementation of the congress' decisions.

Comrades, it is required from all of us to overcome a certain specific, perhaps, purely Bulgarian contradiction, which has become part of our life. This is the frequent lack of coordination between words and deeds and the inability to fully implement our designs and decisions. We must overcome this contradiction both in ourselves and in everybody. We need now practical deeds, order, discipline, and organization. We need a kind of work which is purposeful and great in its scope, intensity, and effectiveness. We want to openly say to everybody: We cannot and shall not retreat from the line outlined by the congress. We shall put it into effect consistently and firmly. [applause]

Comrades, it is a valuable tradition of the BCP to widely publicize its decisions, to conceal nothing from the people, and to always march with the people. The work of the congress -- from its opening to its closing -- became known by the wide people's masses. This is so because it was broadcast by the radio and television and covered by the press. We can say that all our people were with us, in this hall of the People's Palace of Culture. [applause] We are firmly convinced that the millions people of our country accept the congress instructions as their own and will struggle for their implementation as their own vital deed. [applause]

Please allow me once again to express my most cordial gratitude to the workers' class, the agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, and the entire Bulgarian working people for the support and for everything done untile now. [applause]

Let us wish ourselves new successes in the construction of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Allow me also to express most cordial gratitude to the foreign guests for their participation in our congress and for the support which their parties, movements, and countries are rendering to us.

[applause] I would like to assure them that the Bulgarian Communists and people shall always be loyal to their international duty and will make their contribution to developing understanding and cooperation among nations, for lasting peace throughout the world. [applause]

On behalf of the newly elected BCP Central Committee I would like to thank you, dear comrade delegates, for the confidence which you have shown in us by your votes. [applause] I would like to assure you, and all those who sent you here, that we shall spare no forces in trying to justify this high confidence. [applause]

I close the 13th BCP Congress! [applause]

Atanasov Meets USSR's Ryzhkov

AU051856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On 5 April a meeting took place between Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leader of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress.

During the talk which took place the two sides noted with satisfaction that the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses have confirmed the incommutability of the principled course of the two parties toward further strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR and all countries of the socialist community. The determination of the two countries was stressed to further actively cooperate in the interest of improving the international situation and protecting peace.

Georgi Atanasov and Nikolay Ryzhkov exchanged opinions on issues related to further strengthening Bulgarian-USSR economic and scientific-technical cooperation and placing it upon an intensive road of development, as well as on more broadly utilizing new and progressive forms of common work.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Leaders Attend Reception

AU051946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On 5 April at the Boyana residence the BCP Central Committee gave a reception in honor of the foreign delegates to the 13th BCP Congress. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dorbri Dzhurov, Youdan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, Stoyan Mikahylov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee; members of the Central Control Auditing Commission; and members of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. The representatives of the communist, workers socialist, national liberation, and other progressive parties and movements from all continents, also attended the reception.

At the instruction of the newly elected BCP Central Committee, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, most cordially greeted the foreign guests to the congress.

On behalf of the foreign guests to the 13th BCP Congress Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, leader of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, greeted successful completion of their highest forum. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Decision on BCP Theses Adopted

AU051905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Decision of the 13th BCP Congress of the Theses of the BCP Work for the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period 1986-1990 and Until the Year 2000: The 13th BCP Congress, taking under consideration the results of the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses and the statements and propsoals of the congress' delegates, decides: To approve the Theses on the BCP Work for the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period 1986-90 and Until the Year 2000.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the report of the BCP Central Committee, the introductury speech of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and the congress' Theses, is to prepare a final draft of the plan on the socioeconomic development of the country during the Ninth 5-year Plan Period and submit it for approval by the National Assembly.

The proposals made during the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses and at the congress' debates, which have an operational-executive character, are to be filed by the appropriate departments and organizations and the necessary organizational-political measures are to be adopted for their implementation. The 13th BCP Congress expresses confidence that the communists, the united agricultural workers, member of the Komsomol, Workers class people's intelligentsia, and our entire working people will vest their work, creativity, and energy in implementing in life the tasks incorporated in the Theses for the comprehensive progress of our dear motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF LABOR COMMITTEE ELECTED

AU080959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A plenum of the Committee of Labor and Social Work took place in Sofia on 8 April. Organizational matters were discussed.

Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers, took part in the plenum.

The plenum released Georgi Evgeniev from his post as chairman of the Committee of Labor and Social Work. Georgi Nachev, member of the BCP Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Work.

TURKISH MINORITY PROBLEMS WITH 'BULGARIANIZATION'

AU071121 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Laurence Lecallier report]

[Text] Kardjali, Bulgaria, April 7 (AFP) -- Citizens of Turkish origin who have refused to change their names to Bulgarian ones as ordered by the government have been vicitimized, jailed, and in some cases killed, residents charge here.

Sofia officials claim that Bulgarians have "Spontaneously and voluntarily" changed their Turkish names, and stressed there have been no incidents.

The Turkish minority in Bulgaria, which is no longer listed separately by the government, numbers about 800,000 in a country of nine million inhabitants.

This town and the surrounding region have been reported as having problems over "Bulgarianisation", and serious incidents are reported to have broken out. Last Saturday eight Western journalists were taken by officials to Kardjali, a town of 260 kms (150 miles) south-west of Sofia, in the mountains in southern Bulgaria, only 50 kms (30 miles) from the border with Greece.

The journalists were able to get away from official guides and talk to locals.

The name change process, according to witnesses here, started at the end of 1984.

The occasion was a nation-wide campaign for renewing identity cards and passports.

Bulgarians of Turkish orgin had all their old documents confiscated and burned. They were ordered to take new Bulgarian first names, beginning with the same letter as the Turkish name. A Slav new name was given to those who refused to choose one.

Some witnesses in other parts of Bulgaria said they had to announced publicly their new Slav names at their work places. Many security men were drafted into the region at this period. Young men who refused to adopt a Slav name risked being conscripted into the army.

Witnesses in Kardjali said that those who refused to bow under pressure were sent to prison in another part of the country, and had not been seen since.

Some claimed that "many people" had been shot and killed.

Amnesty International, in a report issued in London last week, said that 100 had been killed and 250 arrested.

Identity cards and passports are essential in Bulgaria for everyday acts, for instance applying for entry into a university.

In some regions, Bulgarians of Turkish origin have to show their passports when they enter a cafe or postoffice.

Local people here, when questioned, said they were forbidden to speak Turkish in public places, but did so when they were at home.

As one drives into Kardjali one sees a sign commemorating the 110th anniversary of the 1876 uprising against the Ottoman Empire which drove the Turks out of Bulgaria, occupied by them for five centuries.

The government these days explains that during the period of the Ottoman Empire, Bulgarians were forced to assimilate by taking Turkish names and sometimes even converting to Islam.

Therefore, officials argue, the present campaign is really a "return to original Bulgarian names".

Kardjali, which was a population of 45,000 has been reported in the press as having one of the highest birth rates in the country. Fear of this could be at the root of the present campaign.

Meanwhile one young local said that some people had been "very glad" to change their names, "so they could feel really Bulgarian."

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH NICARAGUA, SYRIA

AU061413 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the National Leadership of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Front for National Liberation, signed a cooperation plan for the two parties for the 1986-1990 period.

The cooperation protocol, signed by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr. Sulayman Qaddah, depty general secretary of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party (Syria), envisages a further strengthening and broadening of the relations between the two parties during the 1986-1987 period.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARCH CPCZ CONGRESS

Kapek Address

AU0021232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Antonin Kapech, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee at the 26 March session of the CPCZ congress in Prague]

[Text] Just like the party as a whole, the Prague party organization, too; approached the preparations of the 17th congress with great activity and generally positive results. We fully identify with the tasks arising from the discussion of the Political Report submitted by General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak. I would like to emphasize, in particular, the importance which the report placed on criticism and self-criticism, which have always been among the fundamental principles of the work of a communist party. Allow me, therefore, to open my statement in the discussion with self-criticism and to draw attention to that which we in the Prague party organization have failed to fulfill in implementing the conclusions of the 16th party congress.

Compared with the conclusion of the 16th congress, we have not fully succeeded in activating the work of party organizations, party agencies, and the party aktiv to such a degree as to make every party member fight consistently, day after day, for the fulfillment of all party resolutions and to make him alway set an example of activity, initiative, and the determination to fulfill even the most exacting tasks. We have not succeeded in achieving party members always setting an example at their workplace, their place of residence, and in observing discipline. We have also not succeeded yet in turning all members meetings and aktivs, various gatherings, and institutions, of party education into places that deal with the most burning problems of our life, paces that equip Communists with knowledge and experience for political work among peoples, places from which they depart with a clear and concrete idea of the tasks which each of them must ensure and fulfill.

We have also not succeeded in all cases in guiding all managerial and supervisory personnel toward firmly cementing, under any circumstances, their work collectives for the fulfillment of the increasingly demanding tasks of the plan, toward being always energetic, courageous, and enterprising organizers of production and research, and toward accomplishing a timely and good-quality meeting of the requirements of their consumers. That which I have just said is not a balance sheet of the overall results of party work; I only wanted to point out that, aside from undeniably very good results, there also exist a great many untapped possibilities in the activity of party agencies and primary party organizations in the capital.

Shortcomings in party work are not confined to primary organizations and party agencies in the municipal districts, but they are to be found at all levels of party management. Party members take part in members meetings of primary party organizations not merely by listening to reports or lectures but, above all, by participating in their deliberations. These deliberations are a product of an enormous wealth of political experience, which, in turn, is rooted in party members' active political work among the people. However, at meetings of high-level party bodies, deliberations frequently proceed from previously drafted discussion speeches, which are drawn up without any profound knowledge of the report's contents. Reports and lectures, too, are often not specific enough in reacting to genuine problems and real life. The most urgent task of party work is thus to constantly improve party agencies' authentic links with party organizations and with the party's membership base. A great deal of formalism exists in organizing party education. It is no exception that for many years a party member attends the same, or a similar, course of study.

This establishes, and promotes, his formalistic attitude to theoretical knowledge and political knowledge in general. And I have not even mentioned that in some cases the participation is just a nominal one, for the sake of record-keeping. On the other hand, we frequently force many comrades who have successfully passed esaminations in Marxism-Leninism to attend evening university again, and other forms of long-term political education, as a prerequisite for holding certain posts. In both cases we are good at demonstrating that the task has been fulfilled, but deficient in that which is most fundamental -- in actually improving the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, enhancing the actual ability to creatively apply this knowledge in work, and in promoting genuine, profound understanding of our party's policy.

The criticism of the excessive number of various formal party meetings, aktivs, and schoolings must not be applied just to the work of party organizations and committees, but it also concerns individual departments of the party's Central Committee, party, economic, and state agencies, and, very often, also the offices of social organizations. We also feel the urgent need to make sure consistently at all levels that the enactment of the party's leading role is not confused with immediate managerial and organizational activity, which is the domain of state and economic agencies. I stress again that by criticizing these shortcomings in party life I am not out to belittle the dedicated work of functionaries and members of the party, but merely want to point to the existence of great potentials to raise the efficiency of the entire work of the party.

The Prague party conference very frankly and critically assessed the results of the activity of the state and economic bodies and national committees in securing the resolutions of the 16th congress and the tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan in the capital city of Prague. Serious critical words were also said about the address of some departmental authorities. We proceed from the premise that criticism said once does not have to be repreated if the facts criticized are changed for the better. I can assure you, congress delegates, that targeted specific criticism has not weakened the unity of Prague Communists, but on the contrary has generated the necessary effort to remedy shortcomings.

The high positive and very important results of the socialist rebuilding of our capital city of Prague, achieved with the effective support of the highest party and state bodies, are truly visible and recognized by all, and there is no need to list them at today's deliberation. The needs of the further development of the capital city of the federation, too, were expressed very significantly in the Political Report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak and in the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development. The people of Prague appreciate this highly.

We follow with critical eyes the results of the Prague economy. In agreement with the article in RUDE PRAVO we criticized the situation in the Wilhelm Pieck plant of the CKD enterprise, which had been rebuilt very rapidly following a fire, but which had been very slow to give back to society that which has been expected from it.

In Prague this is not a unique case. In Hostivar a new plant of the Barvy Laky national enterprise has been built in order to meet much better the requirements of society and the population. Its capacity, too, has not been used at the appropriate level. During January and February it fell behind the production target to the tune of KCS 70 million; in March it had its plan cut by KCS 30 million; and in June its plan will probably be reduced by KCS 300 million.

Beside other causes this is because not enough components have ensured. We are asking, what kind conclusion will the General Directorate, Ministry of Industry, both the Czech and Federal State Planning Commission draw from this?

The Bratislava Automobile Works and many other works and enterprises on the territory of the entire CSSR are not fully utilized. The question necessarily arises: What are those who were fighting so vehemently for new capital investment doing today; are they fighting with the same forcefulness for their full utilization and do they also feel and bear the necessary responsibility?

I have begun my speech in the debate with self-criticism, and have had to cite critically, many other shortcomings. I see the basis for their solution, in the sphere of the national economy above all in those conclusions that have been drawn in the Political Report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. I would like to mention at least three congress conclusions, which are in my view especially important for the tackling of these, out tasks. In the first place the issue is to push through a new look at the social aspects of our development, and this above all from the viewpoint of ensuring a faster economic development and growth, economic effectiveness. In our society a one-sided view is still surviving and in many aspects prevailing of the tasks and aims of social development, and this above all as an instrument of leveling out living standardes and social conditions. Behind such 1-sided views, and in their essence tendencies to idealize things, are concealed in reality only various local, departmental or group interests, which are necessarily antisocial. We must be continuously mindful, in that in the current conditions of socialist management of the economy egalitarian redistribution of the results of work profoundly undermines initiative, financial autonomy, good quality, and effective work. In order to improve the economic mechanism it is necessary to limit the redistribution processes in the economy only to that degree which promotes structural changes and speeds up technological progress; at the same time it is necessary to strictly apply distribution according to the criteria of national economic effectiveness.

With even greater exactingness, direct managerial and economic workers to make use of all possibilities in applying the socialist principle -- from each according to his wo own ability, to each according to his work. Many directors and managerial workers have done useful work in this direction. But it is equally well to list many examples of how insufficiently rewarded are the results of work of highly qualified manual workers, designers and other professions. One could also cite many instances of how well we have paid for shoddy workmanship, low quality projects, low performance or for defective goods. It is even more apparent that the requirement to abandon the uni-- formity of income between individuals in accordance with the amount and real results of work will remain a mere wish unless it is linked to the abandonment of uniformity between enterprises and working collectives, and this, naturally, unless it is linked with such an abandonment of uniformity which is based on the criteria of national economic effectiveness of production and the ability to compete in foreign markets. This is a finding from the deliberations of Soviet Communists which I wanted to mention.

I believe that in line with the conclusions of our congress, the relevant economic authorities and institutions will work out and prepare for discussion a proposal to rebuild the economic mechanism, which will enable our integrated national economic complex to achieve a state in which every enterprise, regardless where it is located and to which departmental authority it is subordinated, would give to society the same return for the production assets entrusted to it, meet fully the costs society expends on the reproduction of the manpower employed by it, and, naturally, would gradually produce at costs and prices which would hold their own also in international comparison.

Thus no one can avoid or alter the objective and therefore highly exacting and merciless criteria of national economic effectiveness. It came out strongly from the deliberation of the 27th CPSU Congress that out of all dangers standing in the way of improving planning and management, bureaucratism is the most dangerous kind of subjectivism. It feigns activity and a constructive approach to party resolutions, which in reality it

undermines by merely inventing new names for old attitudes and activity. You will surely say I am right, that an experienced bureaucrat will always prove very readily that what he has been doing up to now fully corresponds to all new conditions.

The danger of bureaucratism does not pose a threat in the area of management alone, but also in the sphere of control. In exposing its causes we cannot ignore the fact that it finds the most favorable conditions where coupled with little-demanding targets which seek only to maintain that which has been achieved. The most effective measure is a strict definition of the terms of reference and accountability of every segment of management. This is why it is necessary to demand that all proposals to improve management strictly respect the harmony between powers and responsibilities and also includes a specification of the consequences derived from the responsibility for the results of work.

I am convinced that these approaches will help solve our problems and tasks and will accelerate the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

Interior Minister's Address

AU031348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Vratislav Vajnar. CSSR minister of interior, at the 26th March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague]

[Text] The Central Committee's political report that was presented by Comrade Husak provides a sober, realistic, and objective assessment of the activity of our party and of the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia since the 16th congress. At the same time the Central Committee very frankly and critically points to shortcomings in our work so far and energetically guides and mobilizes the party and all working people for a struggle to fulfill the basic strategic task which the 17th congress will set for the forthcoming period -- the task of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

Communists and the entire staff of the Ministry of Interior fully support the CPCZ's policy as a policy expressing the vital interests of our people. A conclusive expression of this attitude is their dedicated, responsible work in implementing the party's security policy. The absolute majority of members of the National Security Corps. Border Guards and state Order Protection Units, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior conscientiously fulfill their tasks in protecting the socialist system, the inviolability of the borders of our homeland, public order, citizens' security and calm and peaceful life, and social and personal property property.

The civilian-administrative divisions of the Ministries of Interior of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics also play an important role in developing socialist democracy. They do so in the key area of improving the activity of national committees and in the sensitive area of providing services for the public. The conscientious work of the National Security Corps thus significantly contributes to the stability of the security situation, to ensuring public order and people's calm and peaceful life. It is appropriate to stress, however, that the consolidated political situation -- rooted in the successful implementation of the CPCZ's policy, which in turn is based on the active support of the working people for this policy -- represents the decisive factor, a factor that establishes favorable conditions for the successful activity of the National Security Corps. A permanent part of the CPCZ's policy is its line aimed at the unconditional compliance with socialist legality in all sectors of our state's life, a line which our party leadership enforces with great resolution.

We approach the 17th congress with the awareness that the duties that will arise from its conclusions for the security bodies will require an even more demanding and responsible approach by all their members. An objective, critical review of the results achieved shows that there still exists considerable room for improvement in a number of sections of our work. It is necessary, above all, to further improve managerial work, an improvement that must be backed by greater competence of the managerial staff, and to ensure a better-thought-out and efficient utilization of human and material potentials, resources, and means. Our task is also to apply more promptly the results of scientific and technical development in the work of security organs. We must transfer as much staff as possible to the direct execution of service and overcome and remove trends toward red tape, bureaucratic management, trends which are generated by some bloated divisions and management structures. It is becoming apparent that even some sectors of the Ministry of Interior are not completely immune against the red tape disease.

Ranking high among the tasks of security bodies is the effective protection of the socialist system against the enemies of socialism, particularly against the operations of Western intelligence services. Our security bodies have at their disposal abundant evidence proving that these services are constantly trying to destabilize our socialist system and to obtain classified information about vitally important matters of our state. They try to undermine people's trust in the policy of the party, to thwart the fulfillment of the program of further socioeconomic development, to upset the unity and cooperation of states of the socialist community, and to weaken their defense potential. They also sharply attack the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, which was reaffirmed with new emphasis by the 27th CPSU Congress, whose deliberations and conclusions have become a great inspiration for the communists of the Ministry of Interior, just as for our party as a whole.

An important place in the antisocialists allies of imperialism is occupied by ideological subversion, which is intensively projected in all spheres and areas of ideological suprastructure. The spreading of fabrications and slanders about the alleged violation of human rights in socialist states has been for decades a favorite topic of misuse by the enemies of socialism. They pay great attention to efforts to exert ideological influence on the young generation. Their arsenal also comprises attempts at exploiting for their own ends religious issues, people's faith, and state-church relations. They tenaciously try to bring to life the residues of nationalism in the minds of some people. What is involved in all these, and other, cases is a futile endeavor to incite the moribund remnants of elements that are hostile to socialism to revive their subversive activity and to obtain for them the "right" to violate with impunity laws protecting the socialist system and the interests of our people. The security bodies effectively face up to this hostile activity of Western intelligence services and successfully thwart their designs. Individuals or small groups of renegades in socialist countries are a welcome ally in the adversary's subversive activity. Out of hatred for the socialist system or for profit reasons, they lend themselves to fabricating and compiling all kinds of slanders, half-truths, and demagogical anticommunist pamphlets, which mass information media in the West -- controlled or influenced by special services -- then distribute worldwide. Those who demonstrate the greatest zeal in attacking socialism, in besmirching and sullying our country and people, receive generous pay for their services. It is, however, right to stress that these are isolated elements that are politically declasse and insignificant. Yet this is not to say that it is possible to ignore or neglect their existence. Security bodies devote the appropriate attention to this subversive activity.

In accordance with long-term policy, we resist the activity of these apostates and antisocialist elements chiefly by political means.

However, we have always stressed with absolute clarity -- and this will fully apply also in the future -- that once their enmity for socialism brings these elements into conflict with the law, sanctions provided for by the valid legal order will be applied against them. Neither they nor their foreign patrons and bread-providers should harbor any doubts or illusions in this regard. We again emphatically remind them of the words of Comrade Husak, who said in the Central Committee's political report: "We will not permit anyone to violate our laws and undermine our political system, no matter how ostenatious the phrases about freedom, democracy, and so-called struggle for human rights he may use as a mask."

Aside from protecting the social system from external and internal enemies, security agencies exert considerable efforts to secure public peace and order and to expose criminal activity and its perpetrators. In this area, too, some positive results have been recorded in the last few years. However, this does not mean that we succumb to self-satisfaction. We fully realize that the forces and resources which our society spends on combatting crime do not yet bring the required results everywhere, that they have not led to the necessary positive turn in the development of the crime rate, that is, to its reduction.

The fight against criminal offences against property, especially burglary of apartments and other buildings, has been a weak spot for many years. The number of these offences continues to increase. The clear-up rate, on the other hand, and the speed of apprehending offenders remain unsatisfactory. The necessary results have not yet been achieved by the National Security Corps and other bodies active in criminal proceedings in their measures against criminal acts committed by recidivists, who still account for roughly 50 percent of all resolved crimes.

A more effective course of action against juvenile delinquency, against the excessive use of alcohol and drug abuse, remains a very grave problem from the social viewpoint.

Another important mission of the National Security Corps is to protect the socialist economy against criminal activity that upsets the functioning of the economy and also to prosecute instances of common economic crime, especially theft of property in socialist ownership. An urgent task facing the security bodies is to substantially raise the effectiveness of their work in exposing this type of criminal activity and its perpetrators. It is also necessary to take steps toward a much more consistent exposure and, above all, elimination of the causes and conditions that make this criminal activity possible.

In the decades in which the National Security Corps has served our socialist system, certain basic principles have been formulated, and have proven their value, in its practical work, by which the security bodies of a socialist state must be guided in their activity. In the past, the violation of these principles led to serious mistakes and errors, which had grave consequences not only for the security bodies themselves, but also for the implementation of the party's political aims. Great efforts of party and service agencies were necessary to gradually overcome them. It is therefore a primary and permanent duty to strictly see to the consistent respect for and compliance with these principles in all activities of the National Security Corps.

The application of the party's leading role in the structure and entire activity of the National Security Corps, as in all other sectors of our society's life, is of crucial importance. The party defines the basic directions and sets the main tasks of security policy, it supervises and controls the activity of security agencies, and devotes permanent attention to safeguarding optimal conditions for the work of the National Security Corps. On behalf of all members and employees of the Ministry of Interior I would like to convey thanks to the Central Committee and the party leadership for their systematic care and profound interest in our work.

The party's leading role is finding its full expression also in the consistent application of the Leninist principles of cadre policy within the National Security Corps. Members are selected from among workers and other working people who are fully dedicated to the party and the socialist system and who have the requisite character traits and moral qualities. One of our permanent tasks is to systematically enhance their political and professional preparedness. In the years to come we will have to place even greater demands on the overall standard of the National Security Corps, especially on the political and professional preparedness of chiefs and commanders at all levels.

The absolute majority of members is up to these high demands. However, we realize that even the National Security Corps is not completely immune against the infiltration into its ranks of politically or morally unstable characters who, by their conduct, damage the authority and good name of the corps. The strictest possible conclusions are being drawn from such cases. There is no place for such people in the corps.

Among the key principles of the structure and activity of the National Security Corps is also the constant enhancement and promotion of full mutual trust and close cooperation with the working people, as well as the consistent application of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The concrete expression of this internationalism is, above all, the systematic development of firm, steadily deepening relations of friendship and cooperation with the security agencies of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

Finally, among the cardinal principles of the corps' structure and activity is also strict respect for socialist legality, based on thorough knowledge of laws and their unconditional observance in all activities of the security bodies. In this respect, too, it will be essential in the future to further raise the responsibility of all chiefs and commanders.

The demand for new approaches, a new mode of thinking, and a substantial rise in the efficiency and quality of work that was formulated at the 16th congress fully applies to the entire activity of the party, in every sector. It is with an even greater urgency that this demand comes to the fore today as a fundamental prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of tasks that will be approved by the 17th party congress. The criteria of a more demanding approach and better and more responsible work will be fully and consistently applied also in the activity of security bodies.

I would like to assure the 17th CPCZ Congress that members of the National Security Corps, the Border Guards and State Border Protection Units, troops of the Ministry of Interior, and employees of other departments of the Ministry of Interior will continue to approach the fulfillment of coming tasks with the full awareness of their great responsibility toward the party, our working people, and the socialist state.

KURIER: NEW AIR FORCE BASE NEAR BORDER AT BRNO

AU071521 Vienna KURIER in German 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Just a mere 50 kilometers away from the Austrian border a new, gigantic military airport is being built in the south of the CSSR -- near Brno. It is to serve not only the CSSR Air Force but also the Soviets and other Warsaw Pact planes.

According to information that reached Austria from Brno, the villages of Slapanice, Brnenske Ivanovice, Turany, Chrilice, and Cernovice will have to give way to the military airport. There is indignation and even despair among the population of these Moravian villages, since most of the inhabitants will be evacuated within the next 5 years and will have to give up their -- frequently newly built -- individually owned owned houses. Not all of these houses will be demolished, though: Some of them will be taken over and adapted for the families of Soviet Air Force officers. The Turany pilgrimage church is also to be demolished, according to church circles in Moravia. Around the new military airport a large military security zone is expected to be established.

CTK: VISIT BY BUNDESTAG PRESIDENT POSTPONED

LD071716 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) -- An official visit of chairman of the FRG Bundestag Philipp Jenninger to Czechoslovakia, which was planned for April 7 to 10, has been postponed after mutual agreement until a later date, it was announced here today.

FRG DISARMAMENT ENVOY MEETS WITH MURIN

LD071827 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin today received Ambassador Friedrich Ruth, envoy of the FRG Government for disarmament, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. In the context of the present international situation they exchanged views on basic questions of disarmament and reviewed the situation at the disarmament conference in Geneva, at the Vienna talks on troop and armament cuts and at the Stockholm Conference.

Stefan Murin stressed the extraordinary importance of the latest Soviet initiatives concerning a nuclear weapons test ban, the program of liquidation of all nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century and the proposal to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security.

POTAC RECEIVES VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART

LD072057 Prague CTK in English 1624 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac received here today his Vietnamese counterpart Do Muoi. They evaluated the economic and scientific-technological cooperation successfully developing between the two countries.

Do Muoi was acquainted with Czechoslovakia's system of management and planning. The Vietnamese guest was also received by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. Their talks focused on the possibilities of further extension of cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990, mainly in the economy.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION LEADS GROUP TO MOSCOW

LD080922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Milan Vondruska, minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic, arrived in Moscow yesterday. Members of the delegation will discuss with Soviet partners topical questions of education, above all tasks which for this sphere proceed from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT MARX, ENGELS FORUM

LD041835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Text" of speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State at the opening of the Marx-Engels forum on 4 April in Berlin]

[Text] In the heart of Berlin shortly before the 11th SED Congress, we are today opening an urban and artistic complex dedicated to the greatest sons of the German people. The Marx-Engels forum in the heart of the GDR capital speaks of the masterly ability of the artists and construction workers who were involved with it. It will become a further attraction for Berliners and their guests from all over the world. This forum announces through artistic means that the ideas of the founders of scientific socialism have for ever found their home in the GDR, the socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil.

We honor Karl Marx and Friendrich Engels as two great revolutionaries and genial scientists whose world historical significance consists, above all, in the fact that they discovered the laws of human societal development and proved the logical victory of socialism. They recognized the force required to complete this historically necessary revolution in the working class. They transformed their knowledge into action, organized the revolutionary vanguard of the international workers movement in the form of the League of Communists and in the international workers association and armed the working class and its parties with theoretical weapons for the fulfillment of its historical mission.

The foundations were laid here in Berlin for a great deal of the knowledge from which scientific socialism emerged. Only a few hundred meters from this place, Marx, and Engels, as young men in the auditorium of Berlin University, acquired important prerequisites for the later discovery of the scientific philosophy of the working class and for the valiant struggle with the shadowy figures of their age. I want to recall that in 1893 Engels honored the workers of Berlin by saying that they had placed themselves at the pinnacle of the revolutionary workers centers of Europe.

The ideas of Marx and Engels were further developed and enriched by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. For the first time in history, they were implemented in the Great October Socialist Revolution by the Russian workers and peasants under the leadership of the party of Lenin. After the victory over fascism of the Soviet Union and the peoples allied with her in the anti-Hitler coalition, these ideas became social reality in large parts of Europe, Asia and in Latin America, and they took root in Africa. Today, the socialist world system represents the most significant achievement of the international working class.

We are joyful and proud that the revolutionary legacy of Marx, Engels, and Lenin also is being realized in the GDR. Here in the socialist German state, the working class is fulfilling its historic mission, is successfully creating, in alliance with the peasants and all other workers, the advanced socialist society, and is guiding the state, economy, and culture. Everything is done here for the well-being of the people, for the happiness of people.

At the center of the theoretical and political activity of Marx and Engels was their struggle for the creation and strengthening of the revolutionary militant party of the working class. Under this, they understood a conscious vanguard of the working class which, as Marx and Engels had already made clear in the "Communist Manifesto," has "no interests separate from the interests of the whole proletariat."

The SED has always been guided by this knowledge. It incorporates the famous traditions of the League of Communists and of revolutionary German social democracy. It continues the works of Ernst Thaelmann and fulfills the legacy of the antifascist resistance struggle. Everything we have achieved in the past few decades whil building socialist society was possible only under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist militant party, clear of purpose, and closely linked with the masses, which was created in April 1946 with the unification of the KPD and the SPD to form the SED.

At this rally, we can not with satisfaction that the creation and growth of our workers and peasant state, the socialist achievement of all workers are inseparably linked to the achievements of the SED. It has met, as shown in life, at all times its responsibility as the leading force of society. In the GDR, too, socialism has proved itself as the social order which alone serves the interests and prosperity of the people; which guarantees social security and a high educational level, freedom, democracy, and human dignity for all the workers.

Certainly, a great amount of work is still to be done to realize the SED program in the various areas. But the results achieved so far, the mass initiative in preparing for the 11th party congress, involving millions, strengthen us in our conviction that we will reach our objectives step by step. The flourishing of the GDR capital also testifies to this. Berlin has added to its traditions of the fight against militarism, fascism, and war many impressive chapters of socialist development. It bears the name "city of peace" in honor and with justification.

Today there is no more important vital question for mankind than the safeguarding of peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno. All our efforts are directed at that. Marx and Engels already proved scientifically that the working class does not need war, but peace, in order to achieve its objectives. To this testifies the history of the revolutionary workers movement and of socialism, from Lenin's 1917 peace decree to the current peace program of the USSR and the socialist community.

The proposals submitted by our friend and comrade, Mikhail Gorbachev and affirmed by the 2th CPSU congress, for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century, for creating a system of international security, are of truly historic import. They show mankind the path to a future without fear of destruction, without nuclear threat, either on earth or from space. They thus correspond to the yearning of the peoples for peace, of all those who feel responsible for the future of mankind.

With all our strength, with all the opportunities at our disposal, will we strive always for peace. It remains true for us communists, as so appositely put in the old workers song "Brothers, Look, the Reg Flag:" "Work, Bread and International Peace - That is Our World."

All of them and the visitors to the capital from near and far in the future, when entering these rounds, will view this artistic work reflectively and with spiritual and esthetic profit. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany I thank all those who have helped to create the Marx-Engels forum most cordially.

The impressive memorial of Marx and Engels, created by the sculptor Ludwig Engelhardt, the reliefs in the foreground and background of the park created by Margret Middell and Werner Stoetzer, and the stele created by an arts team with the help of a new technology, with historic photos of the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism show us how the work of Marx and Engels serves one purpose: to liberate the working people from exploitation and oppression, of crises and wars, ignorance and want, to create for them a life in freedom and human dignity, in peace and security, a life truly worth living. The policy of our party serves solely and only this objective, as will be proven by the resolutions of the 11th party congress.

Our party congress will set the communists, all citizens of the German Democratic Republic new, beautiful tasks. Based on the creative, advanced theory of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, encouraged by the enthusiastic initiative of the workers in town and country, fraternally allied to the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we will tackle the new tasks. We will do so with zest and optimism, which are commensurate with our great work of socialism and the fight for peace. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1627 GMT adds that: "Taking part with Erich Honecker in the opening of the Marx-Engels Forum were, politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber. Among the guests were ambassadors, attaches, and other diplomats."]

HONECKER RECEIVES SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 7 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today at the official Council of State building Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain. The guest presented greetings from King Juan Carlos I and Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the government, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez assessed the visit as important for the continuation of political dialogue and as an expression of the interest of both states in the further shaping of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker stressed during the talk that the most important issue in international policy is the preservation and consolidation of peace. The 11th SED congress, which begins in a few days, will make decisions which will mark out further the role of the GDR as a stable factor of peace in Europe.

Today it is a matter of the survival of mankind, which was threatened by the monstrous arms escalation, which is now to be extended into space, according to the desire of certain political circles. A rethinking and a new approach to international policy are necessary. Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January proposals offered a real basis for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

This historic opportunity, which has impressively been kept open by the CPSU General Secretary's 29 March offer, must not be wasted. Above all, an end must be put to nuclear arming and nuclear tests. This would ease the stopping of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension into space.

Erich Honecker noted that the GDR welcomed the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan. It is now important for the words to be followed by corresponding deeds by both sides. The USSR has repeatedly proven its good will for this. The world would be relieved to a great degree if the other side were also to show a corresponding will and readiness for the peaceful solution of all conflicts.

Erich Honecker and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez agreed that especially now, in the International Year of Peace, the political dialogue must be continued, apart from everything that divides, for the benefit of all in the spirit of Helsinki. All states should strive more vigorously for progress to be achieved in arms limitation and disarmament.

The talk, which took place in an open atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State.

Dr Harry Spindler, ambassador of the GDR to the Kingdom of Spain, and Alonso Alverez de Toledo, ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to the GDR were also present.

Fischer Meets Foreign Minister

LD072236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Spain, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, this evening emphasized that the preservation of peace is the most important contemporary task. In this connection dialogue is the only way to ensure the survival of mankind. This was reaffirmed at a dinner that Oskar Fischer gave for his guest in Berlin. Many representatives of GDR social life and the members of the Spanish foreign minister's entourage were present in the Unter Den Linden Palace.

Oskar Fischer began his dinner speech by saying: "With your visit we are continuing the exchange of views based on reason and realism." The current complicated and dangerous world situation makes it especially apparent how necessary a constructive approach to one another is. It is, above all, a matter of lessening tensions, halting the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to space.

Referring to the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations, he pointed to King Juan Carlos I, who had described this year as a challenge for achieving a better world in which, in the final analysis, war and every form of violence has been eliminated. In this connection Oskar Fischer recalled Erich Honecker's words that statesmanlike wisdom must be combined in our time with the understanding for a new approach in international politics. The GDR believed that the lessening of political and military confrontation, the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenal, and the banning and destruction of weapons and mass destruction was the key to peace and happiness in Europe.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, he continued, awakened hopes and people are now awaiting agreements that do justice to these longings. The USSR was demonstrating its good will in a way that is verifiable for everyone. The Soviet Union's proposals of 15 of January of this year for freeing the world from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the decision once again not to carry out any nuclear explosions if the United States acts in the same way should prompt the other side to show a sense of responsibility an choose this path, too, Oskar Fischer stressed. The Spanish Government's policy of keeping its territory free from nuclear weapons could have a positive influence on the international situation.

Oskar Fischer also called for the urgent elimination of centers of conflict in the world. Like Spain, the GDR supports the efforts of the Contadora states. Its stance on the independence of Nicaragua and on the right of its people to self-determination also corresponds with the GDR's standpoint.

Touching on bilateral relations, Oskar Fischer noted the growing economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, which once more proves the vitality of peaceful coexistence. These relations deserved, therefore, to be preserved carefully and expand for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. There was a promising future for cooperation in all areas of interstate activity. Oskar Fischer said he is sure that the increasing political contacts will lend fresh and strong impulses to relations.

Francisco Fernandes Ordones said: "Especially because we belong to different groups of countries in which we are working for common goals such as detente, cooperation and peace, we are obliged to get to know one another better and to exchange thoughts, viewpoints, and experience." In this respect he is convinced that the talks with his counterpart are of the greatest value, as are the talks he has had and will have with other high-ranking persons in the GDR.

His visit is taking place at a particular point in the history of relations in Europe that were inspired by the principles of the CSCE and where the Stockholm Conference is shortly to be concluded. The Berne meeting is in preparation and eyes are already directed toward the Vienna meeting that will be a continuation of the meetings in Madrid, Belgrade, and Helsinki.

We are now living in a climate of hope that has its origin in the Geneva meeting of Reagan and Gorbahcev, a climate to whose preservation we must contribute without letting ourselves be discouraged by the difficulties which, unfortunately, could still arise on the way, he said.

He recalled a quote from Karl Marx that mankind only sets itself tasks that it can solve. People all over the world have now set themselves a task -- peace. This task can and must be solved. It can no longer be said that war is the continuation of politics by other means. "Today peace must no longer be a utopia, and the dialogue about peace is the sole means of safeguarding our survival." His country will continue to spare no effort inthe implementation of this task, to which the entire generation is duty-bound.

With regard to other spheres, including trade, relations between the GDR and Spain will offer many more realistic possibilities for cooperation. In the areas of culture and sport there is also useful scope. He expressed the hope that greater content will be given to these relations in all spheres. He said he is sure that, if his host were to visit Madrid it would be possible to draw up a positive balance sheet.

GYULA HORN INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD040920 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1915 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Interview with Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- live or recorded; from the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Questions following cautious optimism -- this is perhaps how one might be able to summarize the development of the Soviet-U.S. relations, which so greatly concern the whole world, since the Geneva summit. On the basis of the Geneva spirit, which expresses the desire for cooperation, it is difficult to understand why the thaw is so slow in the relations between the two leading powers, or, indeed, if there is a thaw at all. This is the topic of the following conversation with Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

[Unidentified correspondent] Hardly more than 4 months ago, on the closing day of the Geneva summit, we were talking about Soviet-U.S. relations on television. If I remember correctly, at that time we were talking about some sort of very cautious but nonetheless definite optimism. Of course, one would not like to renounce this optimism on the basis of the developments since that time. Nonetheless, it appears that not too much of substance has remained to support this optimism. For example, rearmament is continuing.

[Horn] It is a fact that, if we were to look at the situation from the point of view of rearmament alone, then it would appear worse today than it was earlier. I am thinking first of all that there is a continuing increase both in thermonuclear and traditional weapons. This is shown, for example, by the fact that the ability of both the Soviet Union and of the United States to destroy each other has roughly quadrupled during the past 10 years. Yet, during the past year or year and a half the political conditions of arms limitation have improved somewhat. I am thinking first and foremost of the contents of the joint communique on the Geneva summit, as well as of the new Soviet security policy initiatives and proposals aimed at their realization, which provice a more favorable basis than existed before for making progress.

[Correspondnet] When you say new, do you mean it in the temporal sense, namely, meaning more recent, or do you seem them as qualitatively different?

[Horn] My evaluation is that what is involved here is the reformulation of the concept and requirements of international security policy. Essentially, according to the Soviet interpretation, no nation can feel itself threatened from either the military, political, or economic aspect. International security can be guaranteed only by political means. Another part of this new concept is that there is a need for maximum tactical flexibility and a willingness to reach an agreement without which there are no compromises, and, last but not least, that there is a need for the preservation of the existing system of negotiation on arms limitation.

[Correspondent] These are, however, proposals that for the time being exist only in principle. There are no practical developments.

[Horn] There are, however, practical developments as well, for example in the sense that the present Soviet proposals pay maximum cognizance to the expectations of the Western side.

What I have in mind is that, in the sphere of medium-range weapons, the Soviet Union has seperated the entire topic from all other armaments and has proposed the immediate and complete elimination of all the European missiles, including U.S. and Soviet ones. It is also a new practical element -- one which NATO has urged for a long time, and the Soviet Union agrees with it -- that the implementation of disarmament measures necessitates the provision of on the spot verification.

[Correspondent] Yes, it occurs to one that in Geneva, at the actual negotiations on the reduction of armaments, it appears that there is no progress being made. I do not know. Do you have any information about what is going on in Geneva?

[Horn] Well, we do have information, after all, there is regular consultation within the Warsaw Pact concerning the Geneva negotiations. One has to take two fundamental factors into consideration here. One of these is that, at negotiations of this sort, the comparison of the technical and military elements is an extremely difficult task because, for example, defining the strategic weapons systems that are to be radically reduced requires the comparison and, one might say, verification of very complicated quantitative andqualitative indexes. This in itself is a lengthy process.

Naturallly, the decisive factor is the other one, namely, the political intention demonstrated by the negotiating partners. Unfortunatley, I think that the primary cause of the Geneva negotiations are not making substantial progress is that the United States has not demonstrated a willingnesss to be flexible, to come to an agreement. A situation has somehow arisen in which whatever is proposed by the other side is immediately rejected by the Americans. There is practically nothing that they regard as a basis for negotiation. In my opinion it would help a great deal if the nuclear tests were suspended at least temporarily; after all, the journey away from rearmament can only begin if the increases stop and a start is made toward reduction, toward disarmament.

[Correspondent] There is another matter I think must be emphasized, namely, the Strategic Defense Initiative, or the militarization of space. If I remember right, the Soviet leadership has stated on many occasions that this is something whose development must be prevented at all costs. Now, instead of this, one sees that the Americans are urging their allies, with greater or lesser success, to join this program.

This is, indeed a key issue from the aspect of putting a stop to rearmament. I am shocked at how much the Pentagon insists on realizing the militarization of space, despite the disapproval of the sober world and the great majority of the public opinion of its own country.

It is senseless even from a military aspect. According to the opinion of U.S. experts, this program, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, does not completely protect the country. Even in the next 20 or 30 years, it could provide at the most, 90 percent protection. We know that there are now about 8,000 warheads on Soviet ICBM's and of these 10 percent, that is, about 800, would penetrate the umbrella they are planning to erect. This would be quite sufficient to destroy the United States.

What I regard as very serious in its consequences is that, in practice, this matter makes the other side question its ability to respond to a first strike. What can be the reaction to this? The reaction can only be either that it also develops these space defense or space war means or, at a much lesser cost -- hardly one-fifth of that -- it very markedly expands the number of its attacking missiles.

In my opinion, the only way possible way out of the present situation is to prevent the experiments from going beyond the laboratory walls, that is, to prevent the production and particularly the deployment of these means. If they carry out the plans for this program, they will continue the present situation -- the present extremely dangerous military tension -- for years.

[Correspondent] But what can the allies of the respective sides do in order to move this situation away from the stalemate?

[Horn] Changing the whole present situation is not just the concern of the Soviet Union and the United States. Thus, beyond the ideas of the U.S. leadership, it is at least as important what the other member states think and do within NATO. This is all the more the case since a situation has developed whereby the Geneva talks show...the contents of the Geneva talks show that the current situation is probably unique in world history; the fate of the entire world depands on the negotiations and possible agreement between two powers.

Now, within this, the activity a country undertakes is quite independent of its size or social system. What I regard as outstandingly important, however, is the way in which the European states relate to this matter. Well, it must be said that we have very positive experiences in this sphere; for example, the European countries accepted Helsinki Final Act in 1975; in 1984-5 they preserved East-West relations and their normal continuation by maintaining the dialogue, which played no small part in the realization of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit. Thus, on this occasion as well the developments in the arms issue depend on them, or depend on them to a great extent.

I would like to add to this something that I regard as very important, namely, the actual content of the relationship within the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances.

I think that it is well know for example that the experiences and results of the consultations with member states are included in the new Soviet initiatives and proposals. We hope that within NATO the member states will also exert great influence on the leading force of NATO in order to change its behavior positively.

[Correspondent] In other words, the SDI can actually be identified as the greatest danger, albeit remote by serval decades, while European threats such as medium-range weapons can be sent as the immediate danger. If I understand you correctly in this area, it's the creation of a kind of all-European cooperation or a system of relations may help. You have thought or written somewhere if I remember correctly, that a European economic forum should be convened.

[Horn] Yes, the all-European process has an extraordinarily important role, not only in military but in other aspects as well. We call it all-European because the United States and Canada are also included. [sentence as heard] In other words, the all-European process may be defined by saying that, if all elements of the Helsinki Final Act materialized without exception, then this itself in practice would guarantee world peace.

The successful experiences of the cultural forum -- I can say this with justification, because our homeland hosted the forum -- encourages us to provide greater incentives for East-West economic cooperation, even from a security point of view because without economic security there is no military or political security either.

In such an economic forum, diplomats, scientists, and businessmen would be able to debate the possibility of overcoming protectionist, discriminatory, and limiting measures, which are constantly increasing and which obstruct the development of economic cooperation. I think that in the situation that has evolved in this way new approaches are undoubtedly needed.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD021936 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urban paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China on invitation of Chinese Minister of Railways Ding Guangen. He came to agreement with his partners on the expansion of transport ties between the two countries and outlined the opportunities for creating direct cooperation between Hungarian and Chinese transport companies. Agreement was reached on the signing of a technological and scientific cooperation agreement. The partners to the negotiations analyzed the manner in which Hungarian transport designing and construction companies can participate in Chinese transport development programs, principally as concerns road development. An aeronautics agreement is being prepared to advance transport ties.

Lajob Urban was received by Li Peng, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian delegation arrived home to Budapest Wednesday.

FRG'S VOGEL MEETS LEADERS, CONCLUDES TOUR

LD031905 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Bernhard Vogel, prime minister of the Rhein-Pfalz region of the FRG paid an official visit to Hungary March 31st to April 3rd, on invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

At their talks Jozsef Marjai and Bernhard Vogel exchanged views on topical issues of international political policy and the world economy. They exchanged opinions on the factors which determine the relations between the two countries and on the general situation of relations. They discussed chances for further advancing economic and industrial cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, for expanding them to new areas and for enrichening the forms. In connection with this they concluded that they will expand deliveries and cooperation between firms in Rhein Pfalz and Hungary.

The political figure from the FRG was received by Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, Ferenc Havasi secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, both members of the Political Committee and by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Bernhard Vogel held talks with Peter Varkonyi foreign minister, Peter Veress minister of foreign trade, and Laszlo Kapolyi minister of industry, and he met with Zoltan Juhar minister of home trade, with heads of industry, foreign trade and cooperatives, with Mihaly Kornidesz president of Hungarian Television, wiht Cardinal Laszlo Lekai archbishop of Esztergom, chairman of the Hungarian Bishop's Bench, as well as with representatives of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary.

Bernhard Vogel and the personalities accompanying him left Hungary Thursday.

SFRY'S STOJANOVIC ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDLY' VISIT

LD061946 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI) -- On Sunday Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the board of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived on a friendly visit in Hungary on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

HETENYI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CEMA TALKS

LD022045 Budapest MTI in English 1930 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- The Hungarian delegation headed by Minister of France Istvan Hetenyi attending the special session of the CMEA Standing Committee on Currency and Financial Matters arrived home from Moscow Wednesday. At the session the delegates of the member countries discussed the financial issues of the CMEA's scientific and technological comprehensive program.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD032056 Budapest MTI in English 1954 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception in parliament in Budapest Thursday evening. Present at the reception were Janos Kadar general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Csaba Jamori, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, and Istvan Szabo members of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Andras Gyenes chairman of the Central Control Commission of the HSWP, Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Also appearing were numberous members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as many other leading personalities in political, economic and cultural life. Present were many outstanding workers from factories, enterprises and institutions. Also there were numerous heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary.

At the reception, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Pal Losonczi greeted the persons present.

MSZMP'S OVARI ON SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

LD080952 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI) -- Naturally, the real importance of the 27th Congress will show up in the acceleration of the Soviet Union's social and economic development, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, pointed out in an article contributed to the April issue of the HSWP periodical TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW).

However, some important tasks have become abundantly clear by now, immediately after the end of the congress -- that had been one of the forward-pointing paramount congresses of the CPSU, one that we can justly call an event of outstanding international importance.

The countries and the peoples of the world differ on many points. They have their different historical past, and differ on the standards of economic development, experiences gathered in the course of social struggle, and natural features. It is also natural that the time, tempo and concrete form of the transition to socialism differ from country to country. This has been so until the present, in the course of the gaining of ground by socialism, and it will be even more so in the future. The victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the Soviet Union have had their specific features -- while, at the same time, the generally valid laws of socialist construction are being simultaeously taken into due consideration.

Many of the questions discussed at the congress relate not only to construction in the Soviet Union itself, but touch on the essence of the general development of the socialist social system as well. The emergence of and the practical approach to these questions, and the summing up of the related experiences, constitute a help for the countries that have embraced socialism, and for their peoples, in promoting a course in which each of them contributes in its own way toward the enrichment of the achievements of the socialist system as a whole.

All Hungarian supporters of the socialist ideals, to quote words from Janos Kadar, welcome "in all warmth and without any reserve" the CPSU's policy of internal political strategy, setting as its aim the acceleration of social and economic development. (From the daily DAILY NEWS.)

BRIEFS

SPACE EQUIPMENT WITH USSR -- A Hungarian-Soviet joint research group which has just been formed in Budapest will develop an on-board computer for satellites. The Hungarian and Soviet engineers and physicists will solve tasks that are mainly connected with electronics. They will also design and prepare for manufacture space equipment other than computers. The activities of the Hungarian-Soviet research group form a part of the complex programme of the CEMA [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 86 LD]

PAP REPORTS ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEW ON FRG TV

LD072242 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, April 7 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski granted an interview Monday for the second programme of FRG TV, during which he stated, among other things, that the main target of his visit, paid on the invitation from the federal Foreign Minister Genscher, is to draw up a balance sheet of achievements and wasted possibilities created by the treaty of December, 1970, and to determine the prospects for the relations between Poland and the FRG.

An example of this kind of wasted possibilities and lost time in the Polish-FRG relations was, for instance, the first half of the eighties, which brought not only stagnation, but also retrogression. It resulted, on one hand, from the NATO and FRG Government's reaction to the internal events in Poland and, on the other hand -- from the repeated attempts to question the principles of the treaty jointly signed in 1970, and especially of the final character of Poland's western border. Obviously, this had to lead to certain reactions of Poland's government and public opinion, said Orzechowski, expressing his hopes that the wasted chapter of the history of mutual relations would thus definitely close.

Answering questions on the state of economic relations, Minister Orzechowski noted that despite positive signals, advantage has not been taken of all the reserves and possibilities in this field. It is our target to restore normal financial-credit relations, which constitute a premise for the stable development of economic cooperation and for the gradual settlement by Poland of her financial obligations, noted the minister, indicating the necessity to approach the issue of bilateral relations with more imagination.

Minister Orzechowski said that the talks also concerned international situation. Alongside chances for its improvement created in result of the momentous disarmament proposals tabled by the USSR and other socialist states, there still exist many facts and phenomena which arouse our anxiety and concern, he said. I think that medium-sized countries, such as Poland or the FRG, also could and should make a constructive contribution to the improvement of relations between East and West, to making use of the existing chance, noted the head of Polish diplomacy.

[Mainz ZDF Television in German at 1945 GMT on 7 April carries a broadcast of the interview with Foreign Minister Orzechowski which adds the following: [Jauer] The FRG side, too, Mr Minister, has desires. For example the exchange of young people, city partnerships, a cultural institute is being planned, and there are numerous wishes to leave the country. Are things advancing in these respects?

[Orzechowski] In our talks here we do not exclude any one of the subjects that you have mentioned. We know very well the importance that the issues you have just mentioned have for cooperation, for our overall relations. The results of cultural and scientific cooperation and city contacts and youth organizations are good, in our opinion. We want to put all those matters into the context of the general climate of our relations. The improvement of that climate will then entail further advances. In this respect, there are vast opportunities. As to emigration, it is known that the Polish side has always fulfilled its obligations. We will approach those outstanding issues in a spirit of humanity and by observing the relevant Polish regulations.]

MESSNER RECEIVES TURKISH MINISTER 7 APRIL

LD072053 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 -- The talks here between Polish Mining and Power Industry Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski and Turkish minister for energy and natural resources Sudi Tuerel ressulted today in an agreement opening broader cooperation on energy projects built by Polish companies in Turkey, with Turkish participation. Among others, the agreement covers expansion of the Polish-built power plants and brown coal mines in Turkey. There are also possibilities for Polish exports of other complete energy projects and machinery for the Turkish strip mines.

Also today, Sudi Tuerel was received by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. They reviewed cooperation between both countries in the power industry and mining, and discussed possibilities of its further development. During his stay in Poland, Sudi Tuerel saw the fuel and energy complex in Belchatow and a transformer plant "Elta" in Lodz.

MESSNER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

LD072053 Prague CTK in English 1542 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) -- Former Premier Zbigniew Messner will arrive shortly on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Premier Lubomir Strougal.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES MEETING ON MORAL HEALTH

LD072249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Representatives of state authorities, scientists, social and professional organizations, lay and religious associations, met today in the Belweder Palace to discuss the shaping and strengthening of the moral health of the community. Wojciech Jaruzelski opened the discussion:

[Begin recording] The time is ripe to speak openly and frankly about problems which arouse social concern, and which demand more firm, and at the same time integrated joint actions. We know that the moral condition of the community is determined by the socioeconomic situation, and certain basic, material, ideological and upbringing values. Hence we, this group of people, like to discuss basic actions which would serve most successfully and fully the achievement of the objective which to us seems so important. Thus I again stress the need for consolidation of everything constituting the basic socioeconomic structure of the life of the nation. The structure of the political system should objectively serve the consolidation of this moral condition, but particular stress should be laid on ideological and upbringing factors, on subjective factors which shape, in a considerable way, the attitudes of the community. This is of particular importance where the young generation is concerned.

We do not wish to forget -- considering it to be an important, supplementary factor -- that all this should be done in the organizational, administrative, and legal sphere so that the law is the law, so that legality is fully observed. For us it is vital that we, from a Marxist, Christian, or generally humanist stance, are able to speak and to serve the supreme cause of the good of our nation and state in combating all kinds of pathologies, and all that harms and injures relations between people, and to build and consolidate everything that makes these relations more noble.

I would like to express my conviction that today's talks will contribute toward the achievement of this goal. [end recording]

PZPR POLITBURO DECISIONS ON HEALTH PROTECTION

LD071433 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 7 Apr 86

["PUWP CC Political Bureau Decisions on Health Protection (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau perceives the necessity to take prompt, comprehensive, and long-range preventive measures which should make it possible to reach a major improvement in the nation's sanitary standards and check the degradation of the natural environment, to more effectively combat alcoholism and drug addition, to limit tobacco consumption, to prevent accidents and make up for the losses they cause, the eliminate the preventable diseases, to check the incidence and reduce mortality from circulatory disorders and cancer, to further reduce infant mortality, and to improve the basic and specialistic health care.

The Political Bureau obligated the government to review and assess, by the end of this year, the existing base, personnel reserves, organizational structures, and the functioning of units responsible for medical, occupational, and social rehabilitation of patients.

The country's sanitary conditions should decisively improve and this issue should be raised to a national rank. Concrete definitions of relevant tasks should be specified in the programmes of the ministries involved and local administration bodies. The changing demographic social situation results in the necessity to improve the system of social welfare. Measures in this field should be focused on the expansion of forms of community-based aid and prudent social work, as well as on developing and improving the efficiency of welfare institutions. The government should speed up its work on submitting a bill on social aid to the Sejm (Parliament).

Appropriate funds must be secured in the state budget each year for the development of the health service's material base and for the necessary supplies of pharmaceuticals, toiletries, medical equipment and instruments, and for inter-ministerial support projects. As a particularly significant task, the Political Bureau regarded a tangible improvement in the supplies of pharmaceuticals and toiletries as well as of medical equipment and [passage indistinct].

LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES FOR 31 MAR TO 6 APR

LD070125 [Editorial report] Polish media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearances during the week of 31 March to 6 April.

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GTM on 4 April reports that Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski met participants at the World Federation of UN Societies Executive Committee session being held in Warsaw. No date is specified for this meeting.

Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the Mazowsze Region Refinery and Petrochemical Plant's party organs conference held in Plock, according to Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1005 GMT on 5 April. The Plock petrochemical plant party members planned to select their delegate to the 10th PZPR congress.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS PRICE INCREASES

LD051832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A Meeting of chairmen of national trade union organizations and voivodship trade union accord branches was held at the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] to discuss the announced price increases of fuel and energy.

The meeting was chaired by Alfred Miodowicz and was attended by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol and representatives of ministries. On the whole, trade unionists have not disputed arguments concerning economic conditions for the decisions; however, they expressed doubts whether planned objectives will be achieved, whether waste of energy will be reduced.

Particular attention was devoted to undertakings which aim to protect the economically weakest groups of the population from the results of price increases. Conclusions from the discussion, prepared by the economic and economic policy commission, will be presented at the nearest session of the OPZZ presidium which will convey the trade unionists' remarks to the government.

1,000 DEMONSTRATE IN GDANSK AGAINST PRICE RISES

AU062029 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 (AFP) -- Security forces made several arrests as an estimated one thousand people demonstrated in Gdansk on Sunday against the latest rise in food and transport prices, a union source said. The protest began after a mass, when demonstrators gathered at the foot of a monument to former King of Poland Jan Sobieski (1629-1696) making the V for victory signs associated with the outlawed Solidarity trade union and shouting "down with price rises."

Poland has seen the price of basic foodstuffs rise by 10-20 per cent accompanied by a price hike of 80 to 100 per cent for public transport.

WALESA APPEALS TO WHO ON BEHALF OF FRASYNIUK

HK070254 Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, appealed Sunday for international action on behalf of detained Solidarity militant Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, who Mr. Walesa said was in poor health because of ill treatment.

A group of former Solidarity health officials in Wroclaw (south west Poland) also appealed publicly on Sunday to the World Health Organisation to send representatives to Poland to examine Mr. Frasyniuk, whose condition, they said, was "very worrisome". Mr. Walesa, in a telephone call from his home in Gdansk, expressed his "concern" about Mr. Frasyniuk, the former Solidarity chairman in Wroclaw, and said he planned to "ask the government for an explanation" about him. The Wroclaw group protested at the "brutal treatment" they said was meted out to Mr. Frasyniuk by his guards and said he could be "in danger of dying."

Mr. Frasyniuk was sent in October to Lubsko Prison near the East German border to serve a three and half year prison sentence given him last June in Gdansk for "leadership of a banned organisation". His wife, Krystyna, recently said she had been told her husband had been "severely beaten up" on March 26 by about 30 prison guards. After that, she said he had been "shut up for a month in an unheated cell with rats in it".

According to independent reports from the same jail, Mr. Frasyniuk has also been submitted to "degrading treatment" -- and when he rebelled, was deprived of visits and mail and banned from going to confession on Sundays at mass celebrated for the prisoners.

Mr. Frasyniuk was earlier held at Leczyca Prison in central Poland, where he and other detained solidarity militants took part in prolonged hunger strikes. Opposition sources said he was trying to obtain the status of political prisoner, which does not exist at present in Polish law.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BREAKS OFF SESSION

LD041924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Romania's Grand National Assembly broke off its regular spring session today after deputies had turned thumbs down to a draft law on the country's socio-economic development in the eighth five-year period (1986-1990).

The same fate befell a draft law on a programme of agricultural and food industry development during the same period.

The assembly will not resume before the plan targets have been modified, it was said. The drafts in fact met with the disapproval of the state leadership.

It is still unclear, however, just which indexes and directives were not to the leadership's liking because the drafts had not been published before.

Percentages of envisaged production growth had been cited by the press and President Nicolae Ceausescu several times before but not the entire plan.

Endorses Peace Document

AU041153 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/4/1986 -- The first part of the works in plenum (the third session, the ninth term) of the Grand National Assembly of Romania came to an end in Bucharest, on Friday, April 4.

The parliament endorsed a document that expresses the whole Romanian people's will and aspirations for peace: The Declaration of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the International Year of Peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH STATESMEN 3 APR

AU031606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1549 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- On Thursday, April 3, President Nicolae Ceasuescu of Romania received a parliamentary delegation from Turkey led by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Grand National Assembly, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The chief delegate conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and the best wishes, good health and happiness on behalf of Turkey's President Kenan Evren.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed President Kenan Evren his salute as well as the best wishes of good health and personal happiness.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between Reomania and Turkey which witness continuous development, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Ankara. It was considered that the two countries' economic potentials offered further possibilities for the expansion and diversification of bilateral ties set on full equality, mutual esteem and respect and the conviction was expressed that their development was in the interest of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, of the cause of security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The contribution was underscored which parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries had made and could make to the expansion of the Romanian-Turkish ties.

During the interview aspects of the international political life were also approached.

The Romanian head of state showed that the international situation continued to be extremeley serious and stressed that everything possible should be done to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to halt outer space militarization and safeguard peace -- mankind's most valuable asset. The Romanian president emphasized the significance of real and efficient understandings in the field of disarmament in the interest of the establishment of a lasting peace on our planet.

The need was stressed for the achievement of new-type links of good neighbourliness in the Balkans and the creation in this area of nuclear- and chemical-weapon free zone, without foreign military bases.

The important role was brought to the fore of parliaments in strengthening international collaboration and cooperation for the constructive settlement of the major issues of the contemporary age, for the assertion of a new policy of detente, security and peace among nations.

'RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP' WITH HUNGARY REVIEWED

AU031045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1019 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- The celebration of Hungary's liberation from the fascist domination, to which an important material and human contribution was made also by Romania, occasions a reviewing of the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and collaboration that have witnessed a continuous development on multiple planes in the socialist years. A decisive role in deepening and amplifying these relations have been played by the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as well as by the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, renewed in 1972.

Outstanding among the bilateral relations are the economic ones over the 1981-1985 period, for instance, the trade between the two countries marked an ascending evolution. In 1985 the volume of these exchanges went up nearly 15 percent as to the previous year. High rates of growth of the mutual deliveries are also planned for the current five-year period, so that by 1990 they may be by 50 percent higher than over the 1981-1985 period.

The largest part of the exchanges is planned to continue to consist of products of the machine-building, electronic and electrotechnological industries, that are meant to promote constantly a high technological standard in the structure of the two countries' economic production.

Yet, considering the conditions created by the development of the two countries' economies, last year an agreement was reached to enhance the volume and number of co-operation and specialization ventures so that the amount of exchange of products resulting from this may account for approximately one third of the total volume of the bilateral trade over the current five-year period.

An important place in cultivating the progressive and revolutionary traditions of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples is held by the amplification of the exchanges in the fields of culture, science, education, press, radio, television sports and tourism.

In the international arena the two countries work firmly together with the other states member in the Warsaw Treaty and the other socialist countries, with all the states in the world to halt the arms race, the nuclear one in the first place, for disarmament, to safeguard peace and develop a wide mutually advantageous international collaboration.

CEAUSESCU VISITS TWO INDUSTRIAL UNITS 5 APR

AU051921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/4/1986 -- On Saturday, April 5, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit to the heavy-duty machinery works and the "Vulcan" enterprise in Bucharest, two modern units of Romania's machine-building industry.

Accompanying were Constantin Dascalescu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Olteanu, Stefan Birlea, Ion Ursu, Silviu Cuticeanu, Romanian Deputy Premier Ion C. Petre.

The working dialogue conducted with workers, specialists and ministers concentrated on the results scored in the first three months of the year; the main ways and lines of action were set for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the planned production for 1986, for the on-time and efficient manufacture and delivery of the machines, plant and equipment either for the national economy or for export.

At the Bucharest heavy-duty enterprise, a unit that has attained the principal planned indicators for the first three months of the year, and which delivered substantial additional amounts of alloy and superalloy steel, metallurgical plant and heavy forged or cast parts, the measures were outlined that have been taken for a more intensive use, through additional facilities, of the existing production areas, for the creation of new capacities, as well as the preoccupations for the implementation of the production modernization programme, the improvement of technological flows, for a better organization and specialization of production and of the manufacture of high-preforming products, in compliance with world standards, for a more marked growth of production and for labour productivity to double in the ongoing five-year plan period.

The heavy plant and welding section, where a survey was made of the organization of nuclear power plant equipment manufacture, the turbines hall, the heavy-bar casting section were seen round, the RCP and Romanian State leader showing appreciation at the results scored by the enterprise's collectivity.

Next, the visit went to a factory of the "Vulcan" works specializing in manufacturing equipment for thermal power plants, one of the major economic units built after the Ninth RCP Congress.

The RCP general secretary's dialogue with the workers of the enterprise, its managers, the executives of the relevant central industrial department and of the relevant ministry focussed on a number of questions relating to the production of high-performing power plant apt to turn to account Romania's resources, ensure a rational utilization of metal and boost overall economic efficiency.

In the first quarter of the year the unit turned out a production nearly 16 per cent higher than that posted over the same interval last year, and broadened its manufacturing list. Starting 1986 the enterprise manufactures new types of plant [as received], including fan-type coal crushers, boilers of 1,035 tons of steam per hour, parts for waste-heat boilers in the equipment of the metallurgical and wood-working industries. As early as last year the unit put to production nuclear power plant equipment, whose production will make a steady rise over the five-year period.

Surveying the production processes, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that efforts be further perseveringly deployed for the improvement of power plant equipment both towards a better use of low-grade fuels and as concerns a better performance of the boilers.

Highly assessing the collectivity's achievements, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the concerns further concentrate on a stepped-up organization of the technological flow with a view to turning out high-tech products, to rationally using the production areas.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH SWEDEN MEETS

AU041856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/4/1986 -- The session of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Commission for Trade was held in Bucharest over April 2-4, 1986.

The delegation analysed the current stage of economic relations between Romania and Sweden, and the possibilities of further developing them. At the end of the proceedings, the cochairmen signed the sessions' protocols which provide for new actions and measures apt to further expand economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Swedish firms, to increase and diversify goods exchanges between the two countries.

BELGRADE RADIO VIEWS VLAJKOVIC'S PRC VISIT

AU072031 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of our state delegation are concluding their several-day visit to China today. Our special correspondent Milorad Denda tells about the talks that were held and impressions on this visit:

Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to China was the first top-level visit since President Tito's visit to Beijing in 1977. The recent meetings of the highest leaders of the two countries have contributed to the comprehensive development of relations, mutual understanding, and confidence between Yugoslavia and China. They have today -- and this has also been confirmed by this visit too -- many common views, on both world events and the need for every country and party to decide about its own development, or the belief that different experiences and ideas in building socialism only enrich socialist thought and practice in the world. Thus, Yugoslavia also carefully follows the processes begun in China, the reforms in the economy and politics by which China expands on the inherited foreign model, and seeks inspiration in Chinese specificities and conditions for its own socialist road and way out into the modern world. Chinese leaders point out the results already attained in this -- Chinese villages and industry have revived -- but they also do not deny having difficulties, which, it is the impression of an observer, partly stem from what follows from everything new and unknown in practice, and partly from the opposition of old consciousness to changes and to the new. The highest Chinese leaders stressed, however, that there will be no changes in the strategic orientation of modern China, by which means one wants to be as qualified as possible for entering the 21st century.

After the 1-year reformation steps in town enterprises, in industry, and trade 1986 will be -- it has been decided here -- a year of rest, in order to put together both positive and negative experiences, in order to be able, they say, to set about new reformation actions during coming years.

An accelerated opening up to and connecting with the world has increased trade, but a high deficit -- nearly $15 billion -- was recorded last year; domestic funds for investment are lacking; and there is also uneconomical spending of investments. These are some of the reasons why reexaminations have been started here in these spheres, and why criteria for priorities in foreign trade have been sharpened. To an even greater extend -- and our economic difficulties are also known -- Yugoslav economic trade with China demands a more organized approach, but also both sides' efforts, with a view to making better balances in this sphere than has been the case so far and better than last year's record of $189 million.

International topics in the talks passed mainly with the two sides' agreement, in particular when discussing the need for preserving peace and the indispensability of measures to improve the position of developing countries and to start to solve international economic problems. China confirmed its respect and support for the Nonaligned Movement as an independent international force, reiterating that it highly respects the role nonaligned Yugoslavia plays in the world.

Radovan Vlajkovic's talks with the highest Chinese leaders have confirmed the enviable results attained in the relations between Yugoslavia and China, and the two sides' readiness to ensure their stable and comprehensive development.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON U.S. -SOVIET SUMMIT PROSPECTS

LD071845 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary -- uncertainty continues about the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. A possible meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz could provide a more complete answer to this question. Milika Sundic speaks about this:

According to announcements from Washington, Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, could, during this month, have a meeting with George Shultz, his U.S. colleague. According to the same sources, the initiative for the meeting of the two ministers came from Moscow. This proposal by the Soviet Union was allegedly noticed by Hartman, the U.S. ambassador in the Soviet capital, who immediately informed Washington of it. The meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz, if it happens, will be devoted to preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the problems that could affect its course and outcome. Recently, in fact, rumors have increasingly been heard, and this is confirmed also by Mikhail Gorbachev in a recent interview to the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, that a new cooling in Soviet-U.S. relations has come about that could jeopardize the meeting between the two leaders.

Moscow, or so it seems from what the Soviet press has been writing and from statements from official circles, is very dissatisfied with U.S. behavior and particularly about the blocking [zbijanje] of Soviet initiatives aimed at disarmament. The last such initiative related to the banning of nuclear experiments, which the United States, without thinking twice about it at all, rejected. For the time being, it is true, no one is questioning the likelihood of a Soviet-U.S. summit, but no agreement of any kind has been reached on the date for it. The United States is suggesting that it will be in June or July, but the Soviet Union prefers September or October.

One has the impression, however, that there are many more important things concealed behind ties which relate to the future of Soviet-U.S. relations. Moscow, for example, believes that a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev would be superfluous if no agreement were to come out of it. In Moscow's assessment there is no reason for not going ahead immediately with the nuclear test ban and a reduction, by stages, of nuclear arms, in keeping with Gorbachev's proposal of 15 January this year.

Reagan's approach to these problems, however, is quite different. The United States claims that nuclear disarmament is the goal toward which they aspire, but at the same time they claim that conditions are still not ripe for the complete halting of nuclear tests and the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, as is being proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev. Washington, otherwise, is not giving up on a summit meeting, but it does not want to commit itself to anything in advance that would tie the hands of the United States in any way, especially when it is a matter of Reagan's star wars, in which the United States also wants to involve its allies, primarily, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, and Japan. In fact, Washington, in this respect, has already realized some deals, to the great disatisfaction of Moscow.

The meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze could, among other things, clarify many disagreements between the two superpowers, because it is evident that by means of messages, speeches, and interviews, the desired progress in the preparation for the summit meeting cannot be achieved.

Furthermore, one has the impression that the United States, by its rejection of Soviet initiatives, regardless of the extent to which some of them are realistic -- such as the one on withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean -- are intentionally making the position of Mikhail Gorbachev more difficult. This could drive the Soviet side to different approaches to relations with the United States.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN KOSOVO

RILINDJA Article

AU071743 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Apr 86 p. 9

[R. Rugova and H. Syla article: "Pristina Commune LC Presidency Evaluates Situation at Kosovo Polje -- Unacceptable Protest of a Group of Citizens"]

[Text] The demand for the release of Kosta Bulatovic, who three days ago was detained on well-founded suspicion of participating in hostile activity, represents pressure upon the judicial organs. All sociopolitical forces in Kosovo Polje and in the commune of Pristina have carried out and are continuing concentrated ideopolitical activity with the purpose of preventing any kind of disinformation or other tendencies in connection with this issue.

Yesterday the Pristina Commune LC Presidency considered the present political and security situation in the Kosovo Polje district, and judged unacceptable the attempt of some individuals, who yesterday organized a gathering of citizens and who are continuing with this activity with the aim of exerting pressure and expressing their protest against the decision of the competent organs of the investigator's office to temporarily detain Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje, against whom exists the well-founded suspicion of taking part in the distribution of propaganda material with hostile content, and has thus entered into conflict with the disposition of the law.

Such a protest by some Kosovo Polje citizens is unacceptable behavior, because it represents pressure upon the judicial organs with the aim of making impossible the normal functioning of the organs within the framework of the law and their responsibility. The Pristina Commune LC Presidency was informed by the appropriate judicial organs that in the proceedings now being conducted, the facts and the illegal activity of Kosta Bulatovic would be verified, and in accordance with this, he would be put in detention for the appropriate period, after which the matter would be handed over to the competent organs for the customary further proceedings.

As the meeting of the Pristina Commune LC Presidency, it was also judged that the situation surrounding this case was being misused by some individuals and some ill-intentioned circles, with the aim of spreading the disinformation that the competent organs had supposedly undertaken this measure because of the complaints and the dissatisfaction of citizens, who recently, in various ways, presented their opinion. These citizens' complaints were and remain a matter for the sociopolitical activity of subjective forces and constitute, it was observed in the meeting, tendentious and ill-intentioned interference in the illegal activity of Kosta Bulatovic, against whom the judicial organs on 2 April 1986 pronounced the measure of detention.

The Presidency laid out measures for further work and political activity with the purpose of giving complete information and explanations to LC members and to the public, and to prevent any kind of disinformation, the communique from the Pristina Commune LC Presidency meeting concluded.

Tendencies and Manipulation

It must here be stressed that all kinds of tendencies and manipulation, especially those not in accordance with the way of deciding issues in our political system of socialist self-management, are unacceptable. The evening before last, in Kosovo Polje, in the yard and in the street near the house of Kosta Bulatovic, several hundred people of this suburb of Pristina gathered, while there were also those who had come from some other districts of Kosovo, to protest against the supposedly unjust detention of Bulatovic. Meanwhile, yesterday evening a crowd many times greater gathered in the space in front of the railroad station. The citizens who gathered the evening before last did not commit any excess of violence, but unacceptable judgments of LCY policy, and especially of the policy of the equality of peoples and nationalities in the SFRY were heard from the mouths of those who lined up and rose to speak before the crowd. Active in the efforts to overcome the present situation were also LCY members and activists from Kosovo Polje itself, who tried through constructive dialogue to calm down this group of citizens, who dispersed of their own accord the evening before last, towards midnight, after their representatives had returned from Pristina where they were received by the Chairman of the Kosovo Provincial Committee LC Chairman Kolj Siroka.

Yesterday and the day before in Kosovo Polje, particularly in communities 16 and 17, there was concentrated political activity by all social-political organizations and other organized socialist forces.

Masses 'Manipulated'

LD071650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Manipulation of the Masses in Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Following the latest events in Kosovo Polje where, allegedly in protest at the arrest of Kosta Bulatovic, the last 2 mornings several thousand people have gathered, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee has approved a program of ideopolitical activity with Communists and citizens of this and other local communities. From today in Kosovo Polje and other places, meetings in branches of the SAWP and LC organizations will be held at which the background to these events and everything, public or concealed, surrounding them will be explained.

On this occasion it was assessed in the Pristina LC Municipal Committee today, in a conversation with chief editors and accredited journalists, that the majority of journalists and public media had reported correctly the events in Kosovo Polje, but one part of them had submitted to the misinformation heard at these mass gatherings. It was observed that some information had even "contributed" to the large size of the gatherings!

It is, however, a fact that the events in Kosovo Polje are more complex than the journalists suggest, and it is also true that not much was done to prevent their escalation. It is now obvious that there is something deeper underlying these gatherings. In the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, they are stressing that precisely those who have insisted on an "explanation" for the detention of Kosta Bulatovic, know it best. Their goals, however, are quite different, and it is quite clear that there is a desire to manipulate the masses by this action. Hence the motive itself is not important in this instance.

Thus it now turns out that the organizers of the gatherings in Kosovo Polje invented last night's alleged meeting of citizens and representatives of the province and the Republic of Serbia. They manipulated, both last night and the preceding evening, the names of several leading people in the province and the republic and their alleged promise. [passage indistinct]

Committee Reports on 'Events'

LD071626 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium reported that at its session today, which was presided over by Kolj Siroka, it discussed information and endorsed the assessments of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium on the events that took place in the last few days in Kosovo Polje.

As reported, the LC Provincial Committee Presidium endorsed a program of measures and activities to be taken that are to stabilize the situation and relations. It also pointed to the need to intensify ideolopolicial activity in the LC and other sociopolitical organizations because this event, as the report says, gave rise to concern and various commentaries in the province and elsewhere.

At the session it was pointed out that the "appearances of Comrades Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, and Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, as well as Stambolic's address to the assembled citizens of Kosovo Polje, had a positive effect on the directions of future activity and on overcoming the situation that had arisen."

In forthcoming ideolopolitical activity too, as was said at the Presidium sesion, any further penetration by nationalist, antisocialist,and antiself-management forces and tendencies which, the report says,want to take advantage of certain real problems in this and other areas for their own malicious intentions, must be prevented by means of forceful action in Kosovo Polje, Pristina, and elsewhere.

Together with organs of the Serbia LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium will achieve agreement on joint actions to be taken not only in that area, but more widely, in order to carry out more effectively the tasks of the LCY from the platform on Kosovo and from other documents of the LC, the report concludes.

Bulatovic Statement

AU081032 Belgrade POLITIKA in Sero-Croatian 7 April 86 p 5

[Z.Z. Report]

[Text] Kosovo Polje, 6 Apr -- Last night about 2200 hours after he had been released from his detention and brought home in a police car, Kosta Bulatovic spoke to a group of gathered friends:

"I have most probably made a mistake, though not with a malicious intent, and something has happened that should not have happened: I gave something to a friend to read that he should not have read. During the first interrogation session I did not say anything, and then I decided to give my statement. Soon after I had done that, I was released. My statement is eleven pages long. May I ask all journalists for the sake of truth, and in the name of truth, to inform the Yugoslav public that all information about my mistreatment is incorrect.

When my daughter came to prison to visit me, she told me that there are stories about my being beaten and mistreated. This is incorrect because all those involved, the investigating judge, the prison governor, and the prison staff, treated me very correctly."

"I think that this gathering is not good, and I think that is against us. We should take the right position and not think that if some demonstrated in the past we Serbs and Montenegrins should do the same." "We must not now make a drama out of it. Although the people have come here and although they are my friends, if they wish good for their country I beg them not to go to Belgrade. It is not all as black as some would like to present it", Kosta Bulatovic said as he arrived home and to Kosovo Polje from his detention.

Activists Meet With Mojsov

LD071939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG) -- A talk was held at the Belgrade Sava Centre today between a group of around 550 inhabitants of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a part of the Republic of Serbia, with Yugoslav State Presidency member Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic, League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee President Ivan Stambolic, and Republic of Serbia and Province of Kosovo officials Bogdan Trifunovic, Medjo Borkovic, Bajram Seljani, and Svetomir Lalovic.

The group of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo came to Belgrade, as set out at the opening of the talk, once again to present the problems they encounter in the province of Kosovo. Thirty-nine Kosovo inhabitants took the floor at the Sava Centre, presenting numerous examples of an unsatisfactory situation in their local communities and communes, and in the province as a whole.

They demanded that the full equality of the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo, and the protection of their personal integrity and property be insured. They also urged that a more decisive and concrete battle be pursued against Albanian irredentists and Albanian nationalism, and also against all other nationalisms and activities which endanger the fellowship, brotherhood and unity, and integrity of the Yugoslav community.

The speakers -- Serbs and Montenegrins from different parts of Kosovo, and those who have already moved out of the province -- spoke about numerous injustices, including those committed by official organs and officials in charge of safeguarding law and order in the province. On the basis of all they said, with dignity and faith that their problems would be resolved, it was evident that trouble and delays in the solution of their numerous problems had driven them to come to Belgrade.

Members of the group from Kosovo underscored that the fact that Serbs and Montenegrins were discriminated against before the law in Kosovo was a problem necessitating a most urgent solution. They were unanimous in assessing that judicial organs in Kosovo were inadequately efficacious, and even biased in some instances.

The Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo emphasized that, despite all the problems, they remaind committed to socialist Yugoslavia, and were ready to do their utmost to contribute to an energetic solution of the problems in the province. They did, however, express a lack of confidence in individual officials in Kosovo and called for their replacement.

Mojsov Address

LD072357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- After he heard 40 speakers at today's meeting of citizens from Kosovo and some places from Serbia, who spoke about the troubles that have brought them to Belgrade to complain, Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency spoke to the citizens present. Mojsov said:

Today's confrontation between us sitting at this table and you who have come to put forward your problems, to give your comments, and to inform us about your views of the situation, has already been going on for 6 hours. I had this sort of confrontation in 1971 when, in tens of towns and places in Kosovo, I spoke with many inhabitants of Kosovo of all nationalities, after the eruption of the greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

It would have been better had we heard you in the place where you live and work, I think it is much better if we come to you, rather than you to us. We will come. We will be coming much more often, so that we can assist you in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo in all directions, to achieve peace, stability, and progress for everyone.

We heard many of your worries here. We heard about the traumas you are undergoing. I can assure you, comrades, that there will only be isolated cases. A working group has been formed, and with its help and with the help of others, we will realize and undertake measures to correct injustices and to assure that they are not repeated, that the situation in Kosovo is calmed, and that the brotherhood and unity of all people who live in Kosovo strengthen.

You are full of anxiety, fear, and mustrust and I have been deeply moved as a man who fought for this to be a period of trust and security for all people, citizens of Yugoslavia, for all of us, for future generations. I want to reassure you that no one will touch a hair on your heads because you have spoken here. We guarantee this to all of you. Here there are leaders of the province, the republic, the federation, and you can rest assured and trust us.

We listened to many of your bitter and sharp words, very often rough ones; we listened patiently; we did not blow up. I experienced something that moved me deeply. I wish to begin my speech with it. if there is something not right in your words and complaints, something I felt very deeply while listening to you, it is that I see that we are facing something that lives in you, something that you should reexamine yourself to see if it is true, to see if it is the right attack, and to settle accounts with this sort of attitude. It is that in many of your words prominence was given to the feeling not only of the loss of trust, but also of hopelessness, desperation. One cannot live in this country without hope. There is hope and prospects for all of us; we shall live better, be happier, more free every day, every year that is before us.

We all heard your shouts that you yourself will emigrate. How is it possible, comrades, for you to reach such a state of hopelessness, an attitude that you yourself say is no good. This is not good. Kosovo, like the entire SFRY, is the common land and belongs to all of you as well as to all of us, to all nations and nationalities who live in Kosovo -- to Albanians and Serbs, to Montenegrins and Turks, and all other citizens. No one will ever drive anybody away from there. We are all there, and this land of ours, this brotherly community of all nations and nationalities will be our common country forever.

All of us together should strive to ensure that confidence between you and the organs in the province, in Serbia, in the federation, which has been undermined, becomes strong again and that, in particular, certain administration organs in the province establish necessary democratic relations with all citizens of Kosovo, regardless of their nationality, social position, the relations worthy of citizens and self-managers, since these organs exist because of citizens and self-managers. They were formed and exist for citizens and self-managers, and not for themselves. We are aware that a lack of confidence in organs, in what we call techno-bureaucratic and bureaucratic behavior in them, is present everywhere, not only Kosovo. It is our obligation to correct this. We should not speak in general terms about all organs and all individuals. There are honest people who are doing their work, and we should not cast a bad light on all organs because of some individuals.

The state of affairs in Kosovo and all difficulties that manifest themselves through sharpening of intranational relations are a constant care of the organs of the federation and the SFRY Presidency. At numerous sessions of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and particularly joint sessions of both bodies, very often, and particularly recently, discussions have been held on the situation in Kosovo. We are not just expressing our worries, but rather we have agreed to undertake a series of concrete actions in order to prevent the wild behavior of nationalists and irredentists, halt the emigration of Serbs And Montenegrins under duress and undertake effective measures to prevent pressures of all kinds and correct many irregularities in the organs of state administration and in their action toward citizens in solving their vital problems.

Since 1981, when the greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism erupted, up to the most recent weeks, we have enriched a series of conclusions, and stands and have made a series of appeals. It is clear to us that concrete actions are necessary, that we should move from words to actions, as somebody among you said, as much in the political area and in the activity of the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists, and other sociopolitical organizations,as in the work of the organs of state administration, from local communities, from every village, every street, every municipality, all the way up to the province, republic, and federation. In doing so we will eventually overhaul the situation in Kosovo and correct the undermined intranational relations and remove threats to basic rights of citizens of all nationalities who live in Kosovo, so that we establish confidence and security, as much in Kosovo, as in our entire community.

Our community is a community of equal nations and nationalities and all of them must live in it. We must ensure in it full freedom, equality, brotherhood and unity, peace and security, together with constant efforts for a better life and for the elimination of all difficulties in developing our self-managing socialist community.

We must live together and tackle all our problems together, in both the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia and in our entire SFRY. Not only should no one's rights in our community be under threat, but we must all make efforts to get out of the crisis and difficulties we are facing as quickly as possible, and through joint efforts we must eliminate all obstacles on the way to seeking better and more correct systemic solutions and adopting measures, so that our system of socialist and self-managing relations is improved, the drop in living standard is halted, and our economy as a whole gets out of the period of stagnation in which it has been for a long time.

This type of life together, our brotherly community of equal nations and nationalities, we have been creating together through the great revolutionary and liberation struggle. There is no force in the world, neither internal nor external enemy, which we will not oppose with all our strength if it wishes to threaten it. All those who, in their dark plans, aim to put obstacles before this revolutionary way of ours; those who intend to create new difficulties for us; those who invoke ghosts from the past and sharpen their criminal knives for a new provocation of hatred, can with certainty count on us to oppose them as we have been doing during our entire revolutionary way. He who pulls a knife at the revolution will himself die from that same knife. We shall not, and we should not, only make such statements and fear to do it. We must courageously face every concrete case you talked about, every case involving duress, injustice, provocation of hatred. We know that Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo are exposed to this, that greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism is still wild there, and that a great majority of Albanians in Kosovo oppose it. Together with Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins and with all other citizens in Kosovo we will struggle to prevent all types of pressure and obstinacy, to establish relations characteristic of freedom, equality and security for all citizens, particularly for Serbs and Montenegrins who feel threatened, and we will struggle for the establishment of full trust, harmony, and life in togetherness, brotherhood and unity.

I assure you, comrades, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, that we will oppose every type of violence with determination, and that in doing this we will undertake a series of concrete measures upon which we have already agreed. We can understand your dissatisfaction so far and your disapproval because of the lack of concrete measures in the territory where you live. We know that it is difficult to re-establish undermined trust. All of us, together with you, aspire toward this aim of establishing a peaceful and harmonious life, respect for equality and freedom for Albanians, Serbs, Montegegrins and members of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, the further economic ascent and comprehensive development of Kosovo. However, this aim cannot be realized through unconstitutional methods, violence, and protest actions, nor through stirring up national hatred. This can only aggravate the state of affairs and make the solution of concrete problems more difficult, and thereby enable all sorts of manipulations by those circles who do not wish the best for our socialist community and in whose interest it is that we return to the old, long-overcome relations, so that our difficulties increase even more.

Comrades, we live in a world full of violence and injustice, in a world in which a bitter struggle is taking place between the forces of emancipation and big centers of the worlds' military, economic and financial power. Shots are being fired and people are being killed in all directions. In these 40 years of our development, despite all the troubles and difficulties which we confront all the time -- since it is not easy to settle accounts with the inheritance from the past, which has left us so much backwardness, distrust, hatred and unsolved questions -- we have successfully moved forward on the way of socialist development and establishing of equality and progress for all our nations and nationalities. We shall ensure peace, security and progress for all our nations and nationalities, for all future generations, and nobody will be allowed to upset this, our brotherhood and unity.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as part of the SR of Serbia, and all other socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, are unbreakable foundations of this our SFRY. Progress and comprehensive development of each of our republics and provinces, further consolidation and development of self-managing relations, socialist democracy, equality, brotherhood and unity in each of our republics and provinces, and in particular in Kosovo, are the pledge for our better life tomorrow and for our way out from the present difficulties.

The working class of Yugoslavia, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all working people of Yugoslavia are, as a matter of fate, interested that, eventually, greater Albanian nationalism, irredentism and nationalisms of all colors, which only push us into many other difficulties, should be stopped.

Rest assured that the SFRY Presidency and all organs of the federation, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, together with the organs of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will undertake all measures so that the situation in Kosovo becomes stable, so that it improves and we all progress together in harmony and brotherhood.

Comrades, I conclude this short commentary of mine on your speeches with our well-known slogan. We often repeat it, but I would like to end our meeting today with it, since the few words of the slogan contain all our past, present, and our only future: Long Live the SFRY.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON YOUTH'S PLACE IN SOCIETY

LD041113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0448 GMT 4 Apr 86

["From the Draft Special Resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress: Young Share the Fate of Society" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The young generation, and particularly some parts of it, face a difficult socieoeconomic situation characterized by social tension and elements of crisis in the area of politics, morals, and the overall social awareness. Young people share the fate of society in this, but they are hit a great deal more by crises that lead to dissatisfaction and justified demands for change in which they will also take part. Starting from this, the LC must make an opening for socialist self-management involvement of young people among its own ranks and for a higher number of youth in LC leaderships, from the basic organization up to the LCY Central Committee.

This, among other things, is stressed in the draft resolution on the tasks of the LC in realizing the social role of the young generation, which discusses the most important problems of youth and envisages directions of the LC activity in tackling these problems.

The LC is approaching unemployment as the first-class economic, social, and political problem, which, in spite of great efforts and results achieved, has in recent years become more severe, the draft says. Solving this problem is society's priority task, while speedier employment must be the strategic direction of the country's development policy. Primarily, it can be realized through more dynamic economic development, strengthening and widening of the work's material basis, and strengthening of self-managing integration on the united Yugoslav market. Communists must struggle so that tasks established in the long-term program of economic stabilization are developed in development plans of all self-managing organizations and communities, as well as the tasks envisaged in the social compact on the joint basis of the employment policy in Yugoslavia.

It is the task of the LC to see that obligations and responsibilities of workers in organizations of associated labor are realized in practice and that, through self-managing association and linking, more rational utilization of social assets conditions and opportunities for new, productive employment are created. This orientation can be realized only if the best cadres are employed for each new job, cadres capable of carrying out and developing production and increasing income, thereby creating material conditions for further employment of young people.

This demands that criteria for employing workers be consistently applied in organizations of associated labor, also including the obligation to employ trainees and to realize a program that would enable them to join the work process. A decisive struggle must be initiated against widely-spread manifestations of malpractice in job advertising and privatization and in other malpractices in employment, because for Communists this is an issue of highest social importance.

The priority tasks of the LC, it is stated in the draft resolution on the LC tasks on realizing social role of young people, also include the accommodation problem of young people, primarily through creating more favorable conditions for young people when apartments are allocated. Other ways must be developed, however, to solve accommodation problems, such as the use of loans on the basis of saving, the participation of personal assets, and the creation of conditions whereby loan policy and land policy can enable the acquisition of apartments. Manifestations of illegal utilization and trade in socially owned apartments, such as having several of them, must be prevented and made completely illegal.

According to the authors of the draft resolution, the education and upbringing of the young generation is the question that most highly determines their start in life, possibilities for development and work, and all their prospects. In order to realize these objectives, the most essential thing is to develop long-term projections of cadre requirements as a constituent part of economic and technological development. Without this, the education system cannot know what sort of experts are required, nor can students know what sort of job they should work toward. Present production requirements cannot be the only factors determining enrollment and the profiles of experts that will evolve much later. Such a practice hits young people most seriously, not only in choosing jobs but also with respect to the methods and content of education. The resolution's section on education concludes that, for the position of pupils and students in the education process, the primary importance is that this process is being improved and developed in its entirety on a united ideological and socioeconomic basis.

In the resolution, it is also pointed out that a young person should not be an object, obedient and unquestioning, in studying Marxist science. It is stated that the most important task of ideological work should be to prepare young people for the realization of basic self-managing rights. Therefore, the organs and organizations of the LC must devote special attention to a more successful work of youth political schools and all other forms of theoretical work, so that they achieve a standard that would be as high as possible. Marxist centers and organizations publishing Marxist literature should be involved in and should cooperate on these questions on a more responsible basis. This also implies higher participation of the best scientific cadres.

The nature of self-managing society is best suited by a youth organization that is a democratic mechanism of communication and mass sociopolitical action and through which young people exercise their influence on social trends, since only as such, would it become a real sociopolitical subject, the authors of the resolution state. The main obstacle on this path is still the strong element of class mediation and representation, as well as the practice whereby narrow forum organs are the creators of "youth policy." Therefore, a struggle against bureaucracy and the separation of the organs of the Federation of Socialist Youth from its grass roots is cited, among other things, as one of the main tasks of Communists.

RADOVIC SPEECH ON YOUTH AT LCY SESSION

LD080908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- A crucial question for the LCY today is to what extent the young are the bearers of the ideas and aims of the revolution; to what extent and in what way they take part in developing and realizing the historical interests of the working class. In today's debate we should proceed from the question of whether the LC and its leadership, seen as a whole, is conducting sufficiently successful and concrete actions for the realization of the social role, and the sociopolitical and existential aspirations of the young generation. We must openly admit that we are often not up to the level of our principled orientations in this. This is why we have decided that there is an urgent need for a full debate in the LC on the social and living conditions of youth, on the trends and processes among young people, and on the tasks of the LC in resolving the problems that are limiting the possibility for the creative fulfillment of the young generation. This is all the more topical when we consider the complexity of our economic and social situation and the international relations which we are facing and which are reflected to the full extent among young people.

The LCY Central Committee committee for the preparation of the documents for the 13th LCY Congress has for these reasons suggested that the stances you have before you should be adopted at this session as a draft resolution for the 13th congress, with of course all the changes and amendments on the basis of today's debate.

In our approach to and selection of the issues in the proposed text, the working party and the Presidium proceeded from the fact that most of the tasks of Communists in the struggle for the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system, for sceintific and technological progress, for the development of education and culture, and for the solution of other key problems of society, are contained in the draft resolutions already submitted for public debate. These tasks are also the basis for resolving the essential questions of the social role of the younger generation. That is why, in today's debate and in further preparations for the congress, we cannot consider these problems in isolation, and cannot accommodate them in just one document. They can only be fully considered and resolved in the context of all the key problems of society.

We can say with certainty that the continuity and prospects of our revolution will be guaranteed to the extent to which its basic values, achievements, and goals are accepted as their own and are carried and developed further by our young people. The younger generations can only fulfill themselves as a revolutionary subject if room is made for their own critical consideration of our self-management reality. This above all depends on whether young people will identify themselves with the essential contents of the revolutionary changes on the road to a communist society.

Experience has confirmed that no generation has been given a better, more certain, and happier future as a gift. Each has had to and must persistently wage an organized struggle for it. Today's younger generation can fall back on the results of our socioeconomic development and the gains of our revolution, which have lasting value, such as freedom and independence, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, and the federal system, the equality of nations and nationalities, and our independent and nonaligned policy. These values are the framework and foundation in the development of the ideological and political consciousness of young people.

It is their duty and responsibility not only to preserve these gains but also to develop them further, to enrich them and give them meaning from revolutionary and class positions and according to the demands and needs not only of the present but also of the future in which young people objectively have the greatest interest.

I am stressing the question of ideological awareness in general, and of the ideological awareness of young people because this, particularly today in the conditions of multiplying economic problems, has and must have still more importance for the productive material forces of society in the Marxist sense. In this way it will contribute a great deal to the reaffirmation and the further enrichment of the overall ideotheoretical fund of the LC. The revolutionary struggle of the LC for a new society, which is being created and developed on the foundations of socialist self-management, is constantly under threat from various conservative ideological tendencies and platforms, which to a greater or lesser extent can also be a subjective expression of opposition to the basic currents and processes of self-management, but which are basically and to a great extent in fact the objective expression of the discrepancies in that development itself, in the social entity as a whole. When society is experiencing a relative upsurge, particularly in regard to material development, these inconsistencies and their ideological repercussions are not so noticeable. They are also less present in the focus of attention of subjective forces, but in crisis situations such as the one through which we are passing at present, they become considerably exacerbated and antagonized, and are reflected in the consciousness of people in various ways, and in particular among young people.

I am convinced that it is essential throughout the precongress preparations to make further efforts to analyze more thoroughly and comprehensively the ideological and political trends and relations of forces in society, in the LC, and in the younger generation. A realistic assessment of the situation in this area and a concrete plan of action aimed at changing the existing situation and relations on the ideological front would give a powerful impetus to the more successful and more rapid solution of the major problems in society.

The need for such action is all the greater since the counterrevolutionary pressure of bourgeois forces and the forces of bureaucratism and etatism directed against the basic values and foundations of our socialist self-managing society are continuing. Hesitation and delay in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the considerable confusion about the character and extent of changes in the political system, expressed as well in the debate on the critical analysis, and the increasingly pronounced aggression of right-wing conservative anti-communist forces in the world, are playing into their hands. The lack of timely, well-argued and in-depth Marxist analyses of the social inconsistencies which cause this state of affairs and the lack of unified and energetic ideological and political actions to remove these causes, offer considerable room for anti-social and anti-Communist ideological positions and activity.

It is characteristic that such ideologies are not content simply with an attack on the present state of affairs and difficulties, but particularly of late, they use these difficulties as an occasion to make increasingly open and aggressive charges against the revolution and the LCY of dogmatism and a Stalinist syndrome, to negate the revolutionary works and personality of Comrade Tito and Marxism in general, to seek "national reconciliation" with the forces of betrayal and counterrevolution.

It is precisely in this area that they seek to influence the young generation, in the hope that here they can most easily gain ground with their falsifications of history and strike at the foundations and continuity of the revolution. The main weapon of these ideologies are increasingly chauvinistic nationalism and militant clericalism. Nationalism today is clearly the most widespread and most aggressive antisocialist platform, increasingly affecting young people and within which the forces of quite different and even opposing ideological views and political goals find common ground.

In this situation the political activity of the church has increase as well. Extreme clericalism is very aggressively taking over and misinterpreting national heritage, history and tradition, to the extent of identifying the religious with the national, imposing national mythology and attempting to use it to suppress the historical and critical awareness of the nation. Removed from social reality and history and raised to the level of mysticism and religion, national consciousness is thus deprived of its class foundation and critical capability, and becomes exposed to manipulations of all kinds. Such consciousness is the most fertile ground for nationalism. For this reason there should be no compromise with all these forces nor hesitation in the open confrontation argued, public and decisive struggle against their causes and exponents.

In this struggle young communists, particularly from the ranks of the intelligentsia, should involve themselves in a much more direct and concrete manner in the organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation, in schools, at universities, in public debates, and in youth and other newspapers. These newspapers have become a very powerful means of expressing and forming the awareness of the broadest strata of the younger generation. Thus it is all the more important that their editorial policy should be developed along socialist self-managing guidelines, that certain newspapers should cease to be a voice for the minority in the ranks of young people who often see their purpose in the uncontrolled expression of rebellion and lack of prospects, or to sometimes be a battleground for such political struggles which do not concern young people and have no connection with their real preoccupations and interests. The greatest responsibility in this is borne by Communists in the editorial offices and councils of these newspapers and by the organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation.

If Marxism is offered to the younger generation as a definitive knowledge, and not as a method of investigating social reality, as a constant search for something new and better, then is loses its topical content and link with reality, and ceases to be a revolutionary way of thinking. Thus Marxist and ideological education must be imbued with reality, must be founded on constant examination of our own and world socialist thinking and practice and should be a creative process for the development of scientific knowledge and the new self-managing relations, new culture, and new socialist reality based on it. Such an approach to Marxism will facilitate the active, creative involvement of the young. It will draw them out of the passive position of classical learning and memorization of ready theories, which is the approach belonging to the dogmatic and bureaucratic understanding of Marxism and the similar kind of social practice.

Although the LCY has been and remains the greatest anti-bureaucratic and anti-etatist force, in realizing its leading role in society in conditions of socialist self-management, it has clearly not quite succeeded in practice and still has to win the battle with these forces in society and within its own ranks. The main danger from etatism and bureaucratism in our society lies in the fact that it is deep-rooted in all political and state structures, in close alliance with the technocratic powers in organizations of associated labor, banks, and self-managing communities of interests.

These forces control most of the important levers of decisionmaking in society, on surplus labor, investments, the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, and in adopting decisions, in this way blocking self-management and self-managing decision-making, the initiative of capable and educated workers, and the great production and scientific potential of society. For this reason, etatism and technobureaucratism are the main cause of the economic crisis and of many elements of the political and moral crisis.

Plans for scientific and technological development have particular and long-term importance for practically all young people. Such modern development cannot be borne by narrow groups and individuals -- the scientific elite -- but should be based on much broader scientific work, a mass movement of innovation and invention, expert knowledge in every job in production and other activities. The lack of such plans and development policy is one of our greatest weaknesses at present. This is way we must make far more social and material efforts so that with the support of modern and above all our own scientific and technological progress we make room for all creative forces and for young people.

Often, and I would say increasingly frequently, the room for workers to have a decisive influence on development plans, investment, new technology, distribution and rewards, and employment, is being reduced, and this, as a rule, hits young people, and their ambitions and needs, hardest and prevents them from determining their own future. We cannot seriously talk about their role, if on this basic question we do not live up to in practice what we have established in words. This is why we have placed these questions to the fore in the drafts of all the resolutions and in these stances, and why it is crucial for the whole LCY, and not just young communists and the younger generation, that we resolve them more successfully and decide to do this straight away.

We cannot talk any more in the LC about bureaucratism and technocratism as the greatest evils if we remain unprepared to change ourselves as well and to really effectively and concretely fight against those causes, the eradication of which would also mean the eradication of the possibility of any kind of power over people. Young people have the greatest interest in breaking down the group-property isolationism of collectives, wage-leveling and averages, in building into economic life firm criteria and motives for work and remuneration, for introducing quality and competitiveness in knowledge and ability and the prevalence of workers' and self-managing morals. The LCY will only realize its leading role if it sets in train and succeeds in leading the united action of Communists to bring about such changes in the position of workers in associated labor. This is at the same time the thing that will most certainly activate and fulfill the socialist self-managing revolutionary spirit of the present-day younger generation.

We must also create much broader material and other social possibilities for the more active and freer expression of the younger generation in the whole sphere of creativity. Young people should be the creators and introduce new historical values into culture and the intellectual production of the whole of society. This will also more comprehensively fulfill and enrich the personalities of young people themselves. It should not be allowed that young people, instead of being active creative forces, become mere consumers of cultural activities and values, including those which are false. Much more must also be done to develop and foster physical culture and sport, the culture of work and technical culture, the culture of living, social communication and dialogue, and to enrich living and work environments.

Within the framework of such activities the LC must do much more in the area of critical Marxist evaluation of creativity and the affirmation of the lasting aesthetic values of all forms of this creativity and the activities of the young, including the phenomena of mass culture which particularly attracts and occupies the young. Any dogmatism and enslavement to traditional, false idolatry should be rejected, and monopoly of and resistance to the new spirit of the times which young people introduces into creativity should be prevented. But at the same time there is a need for a complete critical approach to whatever does not have these real values, and intellectually and culturally improverishes and alienates young people, imposing false values opposed to the socialist, self-managing humanism of our society.

These are just some of the most obvious problems in the economy and society in which the younger generation, or at least its greater part, is trying to concern itself, as its existential preoccupation. The LCY, the working class and the whole of our society are naturally fighting with them. For this kind of involvement the young generation must be much better organized, more ideologically and politically united, and included in self-managing life and decisionmaking. There is no more pressing task for young communists than to work on this.

The LCY will support all efforts of the young aimed at widely and fully establishing the Socialist Youth Federation in the basic cells of society where young people are most numerous and where there is a need for them to organize themselves politically and involve themselves directly. This is how the youth organization should be developed and this is where its social power to influence the self-managing and delegate organs and the entire political life is created.

These are the key questions of the political system and the role of the organized forces of socialist awareness within it, which are covered in the drafts of the other Congress resolutions, and into which we do not need to go in detail today. I would only like to stress that we cannot talk about the role of the young generation if we do not prevent major deformations and holdups in the political system, and if we do not prevent the bureaucratization in our own ranks and in society which breaks down not only the economy, but also science, education and culture, and all social forces, dogmatizes a consciousness which attempts to put monopolies and privileges above all other interests, particularly in the crisis which has arisen. If we prevent this we will have opened up a space which naturally belongs to the young for their work, self-expression and self-management.

We must also create such space more rapidly in the LCY as well, both by consistently realizing the permanent orientation towards the rejuvenation of our own ranks, and by training young communists and creating the conditions for them to show their full revolutionary enthusiasm in the LC. This country and this LC needs youth -- this remains the truth of our revolution no less today than it was yesterday, and we must keep to this truth not only in words but also in actions.